

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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MARRIAGE.

On July 8, at Shanghai, Harold Balme, F.R.C.S., England, U.R.C.P., second son of Paul Balme, Esq., Highbury, London, to Hilda Elisabeth, second daughter of the late T.W. Carr, Esq., Carlisle, England.

DEATH.

On July 7, 1910, at Shanghai, A. M. Wilson, Marine Engineer, aged thirty years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(9th July.)

This is an undertaking which seems to have been dogged by persistent bad luck from its very inception. The political and financial intrigues which marked its early days have been succeeded by interminable disputes among the shareholders. Appointments of directors, secretaries, engineers and other officials have also been a fruitful source of trouble. At present there are hardly any Europeans left in the employment of this unfortunate railway. All, except two French contractors, have either left or are going to leave shortly. There are four Japanese engineers still at work, and at least two skilled Chinese engineers, educated abroad. Work is at a standstill in certain sections and in others it is expected soon to be discontinued. In some cases this is due to the subsidence of the land, which consists of soft red clay. Three tunnels, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the last about 150 miles from Canton, have been completed. The lines are laid continuously up to the first tunnel. Up to section 2 there is an embankment. Beyond that surveying has been done. At the present rate of what it is difficult to suppose could be enough to call progress, this railway will

not be built for another ten or twelve years. This is a pessimistic estimate, but the state of affairs is sufficiently hopeless to make one pessimistic. We are informed that Taotai Kwong who cannot justly be accused of ignorance or inefficiency is tired of unjust accusations of this and worse kinds. Nothing is easier than to abuse the man at the wheel because the ship rolls when a big gale is blowing. Even if the ship ought to be kept with her head to the wind, so as not to get the force of the sea on her beam and we believe, (subject to correction that such occasions do occur), the ship will roll, and responsibility rests in any case with the captain, and not a poor steerman or engineer. His Excellency, Sir Chen-tung Liang was only too glad to be freed from an empty title amid many would-be skippers of a leaking ship. Now Taotai Kwong prefers to be engineer-in-chief of the Chui-tung Railway rather than continue to be abused and suspected in the South. Our sympathies are, however, not only with him. The Company is to be commiserated with on losing the services of such a man as Mr. Kwong, especially because of the impossibility of replacing him, or certainly the very great improbability of his being replaceable by a Chinese. All the other young foreign-educated Chinese engineers are jumped at by one or other of the railways elsewhere in China, and we have certainly no right to regret that such men are in existence and are finding ready employment. When Brunel, a Frenchman, came to England to enrich our country not only with the splendours of his concrete achievements, but with the invaluable gifts of learning, experience, and genius which our native engineers acquired from him, he set an example which Japan has followed and China must be praised for attempting to follow. But that China should do so unwisely is a matter for regret. If, where one thousand skilled men are needed, urgently needed, only one hundred Chinese are available, must the work be delayed for centuries the period in which it should have been completed? We who have stated the pessimistic view should like, with deference, to suggest our own, if not optimistic, at least reasonable and practical view. The Canton-Hankow Railway is in Chinese hands, which as yet have not been trained to "hammer hammer all together" in such great undertakings. There has been disunion, division, dissension. But is it too much to hope for, that some master mind, grasping the situation in every detail, may impose his will upon the various conflicting elements in the Company, and welding them together use every ounce of force it possesses in the advancement and prosecution to triumphant completion of a work so momentous in its consequences, and so fraught with precious possibilities to the national life of China as the railway from Canton to Hankow?

DRUGS IN AMERICA.

We published on Thursday an account given by an American journal of the official figures relating to persons addicted to drug habits in the United States. An estimate that attributes to a percentage of more nearly 4% than 1% of the whole population the character of "drug fiends" cannot but be very disquieting, though its vagueness takes away some of one's natural distrust at such a state of affairs. Several established facts exposed in a report by Dr. Kahler, chief of the drug department of the Government Bureau of Chemistry in the United States, are worth nothing. The first is that a greater percentage of drug fiends is found in the United States than in China. This is seen by the estimate which gives one per cent. of the population of China as opium addicts, but one and one-tenth in the United States as being victims of the drug habit. This corroborates much that we have heard and read, and a little that has come under our personal experience. There cannot be any doubt that in certain parts of the States drug-taking is as common as drunkenness in any of the Old Kent Road. We write subject to correction, but we believe that New Orleans has been known as a place where an extraordinarily large proportion of the population "doped" itself, whether with cocaine or morphine or both. Cocaine is very fatal among women. It seems to be the deadliest of all poisons that are taken as a habit. Another remarkable thing is that with all the outcry in America against opium smoking in China, the laws relating to drugists are nothing like as severe as they are in England. There they are as restrictive as human ingenuity can make them. Not only is this so in the case of retail sales of cocaine, morphine, etc., but also in that of every sort of compound containing such drugs, patent medicines and all. It is evident that the American laws governing the composition and sale of patent medicines are in States far less searching and restrictive than ours. There are also, it appears, differences in inter-State Law. A Federal Law is obviously needed, to secure uniformity over all United States territory, and to prevent similar discrepancies as those now so painfully evident in the matter of alcohol. It would be incongruous to permit a man to buy in one State enough dope to kill a regiment or to keep him in chains to a sad wife for a year; while in the next State, say half an hour distant by rail, another man might not get a drop of laudanum to top up a toothache without a doctor's prescription. We hold no brief for German methods of red tape, but we are much mistaken if the German laws on this subject are not the most thoroughly sensible and efficient in the whole world and might serve as a model to all nations.

FAIR WARNING.

(11th July.)

His Majesty's Consul-General wrote last week a despatch which for clearness of expression and vigour of style leaves nothing to be desired. After briefly but with admirable plainness referring to Treaty stipulations Mr. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., very justly points out that His Majesty's Government have made generous concessions to China "in order to assist the opium suppression policy of the Chinese Government." With pointed skill the Consul-General avoids a single word which might be construed as a reflection on the Central Government. "It is surprising," he writes, "to find a Province of the Empire requiring this treatment by the imposition of illegal imposts and by unduly interfering with British trade." The sarcasm of this will not be lost even on the hide-bound hardened heres of the treaty-breakers of Canton. We have all along expressed our opinion that it was not at all surprising to find that those inveterate contempters of international agreements, the "get-rich-quickers" of China should once more revive the old game, the supposed-to-be-dead and gone old hydra. What did surprise us was that anybody should have been taken in by it for a minute. The scrupulous language of the Consul-General affords the Viceroy an opportunity of disclaiming all malice prepense and of attributing the whole business to over zeal in the cause of opium suppression. But the dignity of Treaties made with the British Government cannot be violated without rebuke, and the Viceroy's delay in complying with the Consul-General's first protest meets with that rebuke in his final paragraph, where with ominous gravity he in effect warns Your Excellency that in event of the continuance of the practices complained of the Government of Kwangtung will be held responsible. It is impossible for a warning to be worded with more dignified reticence, and it now only remains for us plausibly to hope that it will speedily be obeyed. An interesting inquiry now suggests itself. What if the Viceroy fails to comply? What if he so apprehends the true inwardness of the situation as to offer a feather-bed resistance, and to say in effect, "Well, what are you going to do now?" Of course, our Charge d'Affaires in Peking would promptly demand from the Viceroy the cashiering of the Viceroy and his degradation from all his titles and honours, as well as similar punishment for the other higher Provincial Authorities responsible for such *outrageances*. But suppose the Viceroy refused, what then? Or less unlikely, suppose the Viceroy to act with perfidy, temporarily degrade the Viceroy while appointing another just as bad? What should our Government do? Might we hope for a brief return of the stern days when the White Ensign and all it means was asked to kindly reduce recalcitrant Viceroy to a condition of penitent commensurate? Or should we smile and "thank you, kindly Sir," for having brought us to a realization of our own exasperating impotence? For rejoice while we may at the firmness and vigour of the Consul-General's protest, we are not all sanguine of His Majesty's Government taking steps to enforce it which might be misconstrued by some of their well-beloved and trusty supporters as initiating another "Opium War."

THE GREAT FIGHT.

We have repeatedly been asked what we think of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, and it ought to be unnecessary for us to answer, as we have already expressed our views on prize-fighting and boxing in general. It will be needless for us now to point out at length that, as we have remarked before, modern prize fights are not what such contests were in the days of "Rodney Stone." The unhealthy spirit of the whole thing disgusts real lovers of bravery and skill. When the news of Johnson's victory first became known, we rejoiced that our American friends had not fulfilled the dismal prophecy of the Governor of California who openly declared that the white people would never let Johnson win, and indeed that he dared not fight to win, for fear of being lynched. Such a miserable state of affairs, had it been true, would have been to the eternal dishonour of the great Republic. We are delighted to find that such gloomy forebodings have been falsified. We naturally feel sympathy for a white fighter against a negro, but our sympathy does not amount to colour prejudice. Our feelings are very simple and utterly sportsmanlike. He say "Fight against the black man, and fairly fight with him, as we do with our Haussa troops in Africa; march with him, eat with him, starve with him, die with him. But don't marry him—or her." And we might add "Nor inflict a worse injury than marriage." All wise, black people will agree with us, and so will all white people, especially those who have led black troops. There are no better fighters on earth than the Soudanese and they are as black as a blackcat. As for "race riots" the scum of all races are just scum; and if a few low blackguards and white savages are killed in such riots, the world is well rid of them. We devoutly hope, however, that in every case the murderers will be hanged.

THE RAILWAY DEBATE.

(12th July.)

Sir Edward Grey clearly stated the British attitude with regard to the Chinchow-Aigun railway in the debate in Parliament on June 15th last. He quite rightly has adhered to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1897, for as long as that agreement is in force no British Foreign Minister could do

anything else. It binds Great Britain not to press the Chinese Government for railway concessions in the Manchurian-Siberian region. Russia in 1897 desired to have that field to herself, and not unnaturally still wishes to retain whatever commercial and strategic advantages are left her in Manchuria after the disasters of the war. When the British and American concessionaires of the Chinchow-Aigun railway found themselves hampered by the Chinese they naturally appealed to their Governments for redress. China was forced to act as she did by Russia on the one hand and Japan on the other. Our Government cannot bring any pressure to bear on China without breaking the Anglo-Russian agreement. The attitude of Japan in demanding participation in this railway is simply that of the lion over a disputed kill. By the sword Japan has won a right to interfere with any railway in Manchuria which may compete with her interests or threaten her strategically. To put it more prosaically, Japan has bought that right at enormous cost in blood and money. It is useless to protest that the Chinchow-Aigun railway does not, as a matter of fact, in any way compete with any existing Japanese railway in Manchuria. Japan has bought the right to say that it does. From the strategic point of view, also, Japan has the same right to assert herself. If Russia insists on participating in this railway, why so must she, that is all. In all this it is far less the British and American concessionaires with whom we feel sympathy than with the unfortunate Chinese, who willing enough to have this railway built for them by the people with whom they originally arranged for it, are now between the hammer and the anvil of Russia and Japan. Another point altogether is whether our Government ought not to have come to some plain understanding about the meaning of the words "sphere of influence." It seems that whatever happens the British are to go to the wall, whether we are shoved there by the Chinese or by other European powers. If our people get a concession in Manchuria, "Here, ho! Hands off!" cry the Russians, "that's our sphere of influence!" And Japan gently taps the hilt of her sword and looks at China with a "Just you dare, that's all" kind of look. If our people want to build a railway in North Shantung, "Halt!" cries the German, "his sprich man Deutsch!" But when Germans and Belgians come interfering and competing with British interests in the Yangtze Valley, which was explicitly declared to be the British sphere of influence, we are debarred from objection by a unanimous roar of "open door!" And the British as usual are pushed aside. China cannot be expected to look on British influence with our eyes. We are intimately convinced that everything British stands for liberty, honesty and the happiness of man. But the Chinese do not see this to us so evident truth. The many honest but half-educated or ill-informed Chinese who talk about the "opium war" may be pitted for their ignorance, but cannot be blamed for malice or unreasonableness if they hate us. The conservative Chinese who see in us the aggressors who have overthrown all they held dear are not deserving of censure if they refuse to take us at our own valuation. Left to themselves, therefore, the rulers of China necessarily abominate all Foreign Nations, and probably, though as we are convinced, mistakenly, the British most of all. When they see these hated British losing ground and being ousted from positions once deemed impregnable, they do not consider whether this is due to a fine and noble sense of justice and a rigid adherence to our pledged word and our treaty engagements, or rather to timidity and weakness. Of course they put down every triumph of our rivals and every retreat, however graceful on our part, to mere supine cowardice. Mr. Gershom Stewart draws "attention to the fact that the Chinese are apparently treated with a certain amount of indulgence, and are allowed to go back upon their promises with impunity." Just so.

CHINESE PROMISSORY NOTES.

An important decision was given yesterday in Full Court in the action *Tsai Kan versus Chung Tsui Kwai*. The real point concerned the negotiability of what in China are little more than "ping chi," acknowledgements of debt. It has been decided that the following language, in Chinese, signed by the "maker," i.e., the borrower of the sum for which the document is written, makes it a promissory note, and therefore a negotiable instrument:—"I have hereby borrowed from Mr. Chung Shun Koo the principal of \$2,000, in Hongkong current banknotes. Interest will be calculated at the rate of \$1.50 per \$100 per month. It is clearly stated that it will be optional (for the money-lender) to demand return (of the money) at any time. Last oral words should be unreliable this writing is made as proof. No words to the contrary will be allowed. This loan for which two borrowing notes are separately given amounts to \$4,000 in all. Kwong Sui, 30th year, 10th moon, 15th day (21/10/09). The maker of borrowing note Tsai Kan Kwai. True handwriting." The payee has only to endorse it and the endorsee becomes a payee, with a right of action against the endorser and the drawer. All turned upon the "promise to pay." Do these words constitute a promise to pay on demand? Or are they simply one-sided, dictated by the lender to establish his claim upon the borrower? His Lordship, the Chief Justice in Full Court has declared that "if a document is made in this form, and signed by the borrower, so that he adopts the language of it and it is language appropriate for a borrower

to use, he must be taken to mean that the demand for return of the money will be met by repayment. The lender engages not to seek re-payment until demand, the borrower himself putting this covenant, as it were, into the lender's mouth, engages to meet the demand when made." Several grave questions are sure to arise over this on the face of it perfectly sound judgment. For instance: Ah Tak of Canton has a place of business in Hongkong as well as his hoag in Canton. He makes a promissory note payable to Lum-kee of Fatsan, who assigns it to Kiu-hu, who assigns to Mr. Smith, who pays it to his bank. Mr. Smith presents it to Kiu-hu, who "has seen a boom" and therefore "suddenly and suddenly vanished away, and never is heard of again." Mr. Smith uses his right of action to the uttermost, even against the original maker Ah Tak. As the latter has, *ex hypothesi*, a place of business here in Hongkong, there is not much trouble, and the Hongkong Courts deal with the matter as rapidly as usual, and quite effectually. But suppose that Ah Tak has no place of business in Hongkong and the final battle comes before that? *Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum*, the British Consul at Canton (or any other Treaty Port)? What then? Ye learned Counsel who have pleaded causes before Consular Courts, hear, and perpend!

MISSIONS AND MISSIONS.

(13th July.)

We constantly hear people exaggerate, we constantly hear our friends exaggerate, we constantly hear our missionaries exaggerate. Our desire to exercise Christian charity in our vivid realization of that not always obvious truth the brotherhood of Man causes us to smile indulgently at exaggeration by other people; when committed by our friends, amusement is tempered by wonder at so infantile a weakness in persons otherwise so estimable and so lovable; but when missionaries are guilty of it amusement ceases, and only Christian charity remains, and may be forgiven for it very little of that. In most cases, however, we are not called upon to protest; our duty is not incompatible with our silence. But sometimes it happens that a missionary gives utterance to so pernicious an assertion that instead of a mere exaggeration it has actually the force of a perversion of the truth. It is then that we are bound to express our disapproval, and to protest in the name of reason, moderation, and also of religion against such dangerous and fallacious pronouncements. Our correspondent "The Triangle" has called our attention to one of these. While we do not join with him in his *exaggeratio indignatio*, we certainly do think that to compare the opportunity given to missionary effort by "the awakening of China" (a phrase, by the way, which may mean several, even mutually self-contradictory, things) to that offered by "the day of Pentecost," is to a religious mind repulsive, and to assert that "no such chance is likely to be given to missionaries again till the Day of Judgment" is to and irreligious mind a slight of prophecy over the height of absurdity. The unvaried opportunities for evangelization offered by Great Britain's conquest of India more than one hundred years ago, and the partition of Africa among the European nations more than twenty years ago, do not seem to have borne such fruit as the Day of Pentecost did in a far shorter time, at far less expenditure. The opening of Japan to missionary effort was another Pentecostal "chance" for missionaries. We are not disparaging the zeal at least of the missionaries of to-day when we contrast their apparent want of success in these days of "awakening" with the marvellous results achieved by the followers of St. Francis Xavier in Japan. The converts of those men were not "rice Christians" and they died in torrents to prove that they were not. But let us quite calmly survey these separate fields, all ready to yield rich harvest—ploughed and watered already we may say, at least partially. There are three hundred million people odd in British India. Most of them are heathens. There are, roughly, (let us admit, the figures for our purpose) two hundred and ten million people in all Africa. Most of them are heathens. Japan has a population of little over fifty million. One hundred thousand of them are said to be Christians. In London with its suburbs there is a population of little under seven million. How many of them are Christians?

"VIVE LA FRANCE!"

(14th July.)

The only adjective that John Bull could find when he wished to qualify "France" was a French one. He called her "belle," and "la belle France" she is to her English lovers. For who have loved her more than we, and who have longed for her more than we? Alas, the English loved France so well that they wanted to keep her altogether. But she was not a wanton. She was a Maiden, and that bearded virgin Joan of Arc led warriors through arrow storms to the van of battle, and trampling down a melee of spears and swords, shattered her enemies' rear-guard, and wheeled and charged again! The names of Duhols and Duguesclin, that almost superhuman fighter, Duguesclin, with his "Xaladras" and other heroes of the days when France defended and saved her honour, leap at once to our mind when she, pretty lady, appears on the world's stage on the 14th of July, with her cap of Liberty awry on her rebellious curls, and sweetly invites us to remember that it is her "fête day." Leader of nations, paradoxical, delightful, perfectly logical yet most absurd

of all peoples, Athens not excepted, France is utterly feminine. She suffers horribly, but her offspring are the masters of the earth. "Frenchmen can't colonize," once growled a disgruntled Englishman. A Frenchman, it was that diplomatic model the Count du Chaylard, who replied "Well, well! And England? I think Norman Frenchmen had something to do with the colonization of that fertile country!" And of course one could only laugh and admit the perfect truth of his gibe. France has earned her right to be called France, and not a Republic, or an Empire, or a Monarchy. Whether she wear "fleurs de lys" embroidered on her skirt or whether she declares that the "tricolor" and wooden shoes are good enough for her, and let who dare touch anything over which the former lies or that wears the latter, or whether she suddenly declares that she must have a Napoleon to husband and that eagles are her only pet bird, we British are still enthralled by her beauty, her glory and her genius. "France, France!" muttered in his fever one of those brilliant young men that the Ecole des Mines turns out every year to go teaching the world what engineering realities the mathematical dreamers of Gaul can produce. "France, France!" he cried, and when cold water was given him "Merci Maman" he said, and other words too dear and secret for us to repeat. We look upon France with the longing eyes of a lover, we feel towards her as Cynara de Bergerac did for his never to be forgotten Roxane; but every Frenchman, sees his country with the eyes of a son, to him France is a gentle-eyed soft-breasted mother. And we, who know and revere the women of France, as much as we love the laughing fighters and daring sportsmen who have achieved the conquest of the air, we heartily shout to-day "Vive la France!"

THE RETORT INSOLENT.

(15th July.)

The Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces has sent a telegram to Peking defending his attitude of benevolent philanthropy towards the monopoly granted to a financial clique styled the Kwong Wing Yuan, which, after existing for a time the sympathies of a British Consul-General, has incurred at last an expression of his displeasure dictated by His Majesty's representative in Peking. The Viceroy's defence is a denial. He says that no tax is being levied on raw opium. He declares that raw opium remains as before, subject to no impositions other than those prescribed by Treaty. He also brings an accusation against the British Government of so grave a nature that it will have to be answered. His Excellency accuses the Government of India of a breach of faith. He asserts that instead of reducing the import of Indian opium, as agreed, by ten per cent per annum, the British have actually increased it. This is a sad state of affairs, and that the British Government should so break its pledged word is a matter that cries for trial and condign punishment. Fancy our Puritan Government, that sailed into power on the wings of a gust of virtuous anti-Chinese and anti-opium "revivalism," actually breaking international agreements and importing more, and not less, Indian opium than before. Surely, so liberal a Government, so Nonconformist-conscientious a Government, must have a reply to this damning accusation of encouraging the "opium traffic." Colonel Seely and Mr. Lloyd George must answer this. We British cannot permit a Government, however Radical, to continue to import such vast quantities of opium into China, solely for the benefit of a revenue which some strong men who have to administer British India, to establish hospitals for the poor, make roads, bridges and canals and generally be "Father and Mother of the people," inform us has not been in any way benefited by the alleged opium selling activity of the British Government. Can it be possible that Viceroy Yuan is mistaken? That benevolent institution the Kwong Wing Yuan might answer this question—and several others.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE"

At the risk of being censured for upholding a good cause, of being sneered at for raising an untimely voice to rally the true friends of humanity on behalf of the voiceless, and even on behalf of the utterly lost, the disinherited of God and man, the deranged in mind, at the risk of being accused of the deadliest of all sins, "crankiness on one subject," we cannot and we will not refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the fact that the Canton Authorities have made a fine parade of virtue in setting aside a piece of land which they do not want, on a site no longer very useful, for the purpose of erecting an asylum for the insane in that "city of dead-end night." Most people who go from here to Canton on business have no time to look around them. The little they see, and the much that is felt by the over-tired nerves of their nostrils, prevent them from feeling any eagerness to explore, or even to look at attentively, the miseries of the Chinese huts, and still less the horrors of the slums. Those who go there for pleasure are too occupied in being cheated in the curio shops or in getting over-tired and learning nothing at all in a hurried glimpse of such marvels as the "City of the Dead" or the Execution Ground, or an ancient Water Clock, to think of noticing the only really interesting part of Canton. What is that? It was a woman, one of those wonderful old ladies who often put us men to shame by their almost weird insight (some people call it originally) who said that the most absorbingly interesting part of Canton was the people. Any one with the eye to see and the heart to feel them, must see in Canton what we

**THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND
ENGINEERING CO. LD.**

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors submit the following Re-

The net profit for the year ended 30 April 30, 1990, including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 370,331.89.

After deducting the interim dividend of 30 per cent. on 55,200 shares paid in January this year, which absorbed Tls. 13,800 there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 240,181.70. This amount the Directors recommend to be dealt with as follows, viz. —

A Final Dividend of Tls. 3.50 per

A Final Dividend of Tls. 5.00 per Share, 101,200,000 Shares
Amount to be carried to New Account 45,12,79,79

Tls. 94,53,79,79

There has been no change in the Directors since the year under review.

In accordance with § 38 of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the Directors, Messrs. R. S. F. McEale and H. M. Girdle, were eligible for re-election, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. E. Bingham and F. N. Matthews.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

1910. January 6th		Tls.
To 2 1/2% Interim Dividend on \$5,500		
States		\$88.00
1910. April 30th		
To Directors', Auditors', and Agency Fees	8.60	
To Balance	24.35	
		Tls. \$88.35
1920. May 1st.		Tls.
By Balance carried forward		6.26
1910. April 30th		
By Unclaimed Dividends transferred	4.50	
By Transfer Fees collected during year	17.00	
By Interest received and estimated ac-		

and Current Account with Bank.

less Interest on Cash Deposits with
Company 16,17
By Transfer from General Working Ac-
count 160,97

BALANCE SHEET.
Liabilities.

1916, April 30.

Capital Account.

Registered Shares at Tia.	Tia.	Tia.
\$5,700 Shares at Tia. 100..	5,570,000	
Subscribed Capital—		
\$5,100 Shares issued at Tia. 100 fully paid up ..	5,516,100	
38 Shares at Tia. 100 due Members of the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd. to be issued on application ..	3,800	5,520,000
55,200 Shares Reserve Fund		

(Taken over from the late S.

C. Farnham, Boyd and Co, Ld.	1,000,000
Unpaid Dividends. (Taken over from the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co. Ld.)	578
The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ld.	46,551
	47,128
Sundry Creditors. Local Bills, etc.	56,900
Employers' Deposit Accounts	3,041
Directors, Auditors, & Agency Fees	8,300
	50,141
Profit and Loss Accounts. Balance at Credit of this Account	24,933

Tls. 6J

Annals.
 1919, April 10th.
 Property Account.
 Land: m. 7.1.
 ...148.3
 Value Tls. 1,725.4
 Tls. 1,725.4
 Docks, Bondings, Wharves & Walls 1,725.0
 Harbor Moorings 23.1

Buildings: _____
At all Establishments: _____

Machinery and Plant:	
At All Establishments	1,125.75
Tools, Patterns, and Gear:	
At All Establishments	102.00
Steamers, Launches, and Vessels	180.00
Pontoons, Steam Dredgers, Pile- ders, etc.	75.50
Furniture:	
Office and Drawing Office Furniture, drawing materials and appliances, plans, etc.	18.00
Stock Account	
Value of Mat. Iss on hand	68.25
SUNDRY DEBITORS.	
Accounts in course of collection, etc., including value of completed portion of unfinished work (<i>See</i> <i>Financial Statement</i> for 1903-4, p. 100-5; secured by Promissory Note dated September 7, 1903)	640.50
INVESTMENT AND DEPOSITS	

10-10-68

Note.—There is a small contingent Liability for uncalled Capital on certain of above Investments.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Fixed Deposits	£10,250
Telegram Deposits	775
	<u>£11,025</u>
In hand	1,095
On Current Account with Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	11,558
Divide Dividend Account	305
	<u>£13,058</u>

...and the ...

Shanghai, June 30, 1910.

CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA

ACTION BY BANQUE

At a meeting of Chinese bankers and financiers today, it was decided to call for a meeting of the Chinese government to discuss the currency reform in China.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THIRD MEETING.

The third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club was held on Saturday afternoon at Happy Valley. The weather conditions were favourable. There was a somewhat sparse attendance. The racing on the whole was not of a very high order but an evening of the kind was witnessed in the last event of the day. A fact worthy of mention was the removal of the thick growth of bushes along the course between the seven and five-furlong posts thus providing a continuous view of the racing. The Band of the Buffs as usual accompanied the various selections of music during the afternoon.

The various results are appended:—
"A CLASS" OF ONE-FOUR FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize \$5. Entrance fees to go to winners.
 Rear-Admiral Lyon's Llama Chief, 10st. 7lbs. (Owner) (Bride) 1.
 Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Servian Chief, 10st. 1lb. (Johnstone) 2.
 Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 10st. 2lbs. (Owner) 3.
 Sir H. May's Mongoose (late Date Tree), 10st. 1lb. (Heathcote) 4.
 Mr. L. N. Lee's Revolution, 10st. 9lbs. (Owner) 5.
 Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Roumanian Chief, 10st. 10lb. (Master) 6.
 Mr. Blank's Elder Dhu, 10st. 9lbs. (Klimanek) 7.

At the start Llama Chief led from Sir H. May's Mongoose, the rest of the field following close behind in a bunch. This order was maintained up to the Black Rock, when Servian Chief began to come up and was a length behind the leader round the home straight, with Kerry coming up strong. Half way between the winning post, Servian Chief shot forward and came up close to Llama Chief but could not pass the latter, which won by half a length. Kerry was third.
 Time: 1 min. 58 secs.
 Winner: \$16.00.
 Cash sweeps: 1st, \$4.00; 2nd, \$4.00; 3rd, \$3.00.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open 6 furlong race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first; 3 for a second; and 2 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalty without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize \$35. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)
 Messrs. Moxon & Gedde's Temptation, 10st. 11lbs. (Master) 1.
 Capt. Heathcote's Hinton (late Ursula), 10st. 6 lbs. (Owner) 2.
 Mr. John Johnston's Odds On, 10st. 11lbs. (Owner) 3.

Of the nine entries in this event only three started. The ponies got away close to one another, with Temptation leading from Hinton, and Odds On following close behind. In this order the Black Rock was reached, when Heathcote's mount was displaced by Odds On. In the home straight, Hinton got into second place again and led to Temptation by a neck. Time: 2 min. 12 1/2 secs.
 Winner: \$33.50.
 Cash sweeps: 1st, \$12.95; 2nd, \$8.70; 3rd, \$5.75.

"B CLASS" OF ONE-FOUR FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)
 Mr. W. W. Slade's Twinstar, 10st. 8 lbs. (Johnstone) 1.
 Mr. O. K. K. Yarboto, 10st. 5 lbs. (Klimanek) 2.
 The Hon. E. G. Scarlett's Nankin, 10st. 1 lb. (Owner) 3.
 Mr. H. Humphreys' Coxcomb, 10st. 9 lbs. (Owner) 4.
 Mr. H. G. Markwald's Hector, 10st. 9 lbs. (Owner) 5.
 Mr. Frederick Ellis' Triad, 10st. 6 lbs. (Kremer) 6.
 Mr. Blank's Spirit Level, 10st. (Bride) 7.
 Coxcomb led at the start at a fast pace, followed by Yarboto and Hector. At the Black Rock the leading ponies were racing close together and round the home bend the issue was doubtful. Into the straight Twinstar displaced the others and at the finish won by about two lengths from Yarboto, with Nankin third.
 Time: 1 min.
 Winner: \$9.50.
 Cash sweeps: 1st, \$32.80; 2nd, \$10.60; 3rd, \$5.40.

TEXT PRIZING IN SECTIONS OF THREE.—Open to teams, mounted on China ponies, and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club. Three small cups to be presented to the winning team at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the team which scores the highest aggregate of points at all meetings included. In competing for the small cups a competitor need not necessarily represent the same team on each and every occasion, but if competing for the aggregate trophy he can only represent one team during the season, that is to say, he must continue to compete for the team first selected by him and for no other. To provide for sickness, absence from the Colony, or for improvement of a team, new members may from time to time be introduced into a team, but in order to win the aggregate trophy two at least of the members composing the winning team must have competed in not less than three competitions. Entrance fee \$5 each man each Gymkhana.

The committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a Judge who will judge this competition throughout the season and whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any Judge appointed the committee shall appoint a substitute.
 The Buffs' A. 1st prize \$100.
 The Buffs' B. 1st prize \$100.
 The Buffs' C. 1st prize \$100.
 None of the teams succeeded in carrying their ponies.
 The Buffs' A. 1st prize \$100.
 The Buffs' B. 1st prize \$100.
 The Buffs' C. 1st prize \$100.

The Buffs' A. 1st prize \$100.
 The Buffs' B. 1st prize \$100.
 The Buffs' C. 1st prize \$100.
 The Buffs' A. 1st prize \$100.
 The Buffs' B. 1st prize \$100.
 The Buffs' C. 1st prize \$100.

LADIES NOMINATION FURLONG FLAT RACE.—For China ponies. Subscription griffins of the season 1909-10. And 5 lbs. extra. Catch weights. Ponies to be nominated by a lady. The names of the ponies will be placed in one hat and drawn alternately. Ponies to be ridden by riders whose names appear at the same drawing. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. No pony to be scratched after entry except on account of sickness.

When entering for this event competitors are requested to give lady nominator's name. Owners must provide a rider to correspond with each pony entered by him. The name of riders must be communicated to the honorary secretary two days before the date of Gymkhana. Entrance fee \$5. First and second prizes presented by the Gymkhana Club.
 Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 10st. 2lbs. (Owner) 1.
 Mr. L. N. Lee's Revolution, 10st. 9lbs. (Owner) 2.
 Mr. O. K. K. Yarboto, 10st. 5 lbs. (Klimanek) 3.
 Mr. von Wiser, 10st. 5 lbs. (Hickman) 4.
 Mr. Fred Ellis' Job Trotter, 10st. 5 lbs. (Klimanek) 5.
 Mr. Ellis' 10st. 5 lbs. (Klimanek) 6.
 Double Dragon led from Job Trotter but the latter was soon displaced by Resolution. At the bottom of the straight Kerry came up strong and won by half a length from Resolution, with Double Dragon third.
 Time: 1 min. 22 secs.
 Winner: \$9.50.
 Cash sweeps: 1st, \$105; 2nd, \$104.40; 3rd, \$54.20.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st prize: presented. 2nd prize \$15. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)
 Rear-Admiral H. Lyon's Llama Chief, 10st. 7lbs. (Owner) (Bride) 1.
 Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Servian Chief, 10st. 1lb. (Johnstone) 2.
 Mr. Hickman's Kerry, 10st. 2lbs. (Owner) 3.
 Sir H. May's Mongoose (late Date Tree), 10st. 1lb. (Heathcote) 4.
 Mr. L. N. Lee's Revolution, 10st. 9lbs. (Owner) 5.
 Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Roumanian Chief, 10st. 10lb. (Master) 6.
 Mr. Blank's Elder Dhu, 10st. 9lbs. (Klimanek) 7.

This was the best event of the day. Temptation led from Tomhawk at the start, with the three quarter mile post, Tomhawk went the lead from Temptation, Barry being third. Approaching the Black Rock, Temptation overhauled the leader and the two raced neck and neck to the bend, but Temptation at this stage fell back and the leader looked a certain winner. Opposite the Grand Stand, Llama Chief shot forward and took first place and soon Tomhawk was also displaced by Belgium Chief coming up alongside the leader. The two leaders raced neck and neck to the winning post, a dead heat being the result. Tomhawk was third with half a length behind.
 Winner: Belgium Chief \$5.95 and Llama Chief \$5.60.
 Cash sweeps: \$31.65 each for dead heat and \$54.80 for third place.

At the conclusion of the day's racing, Llama Chief was put up for sale by public auction by Mr. Hough and was knocked down to Mr. H. G. Markwald for \$120. The sale of the polo ponies was withdrawn, as the animals had been disposed of privately.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN MANCHURIA.

THE CHINCHOU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

London, July 7.
 In view of the strong opposition and the lack of support from the British Government it is now proposed to build the Chinchou Railway only so far as Tsientsin. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has previously informed Messrs. Paoli and Co. that a railway terminating there would receive his support and would not be likely to be obstructed by Russia or Japan.
 Commercial circles in London consider that, as the Chinchou-Aigun Railway would be 800 miles long and would take many years to build, its shortening to Tsientsin is a wise and diplomatic step.

THE AGREEMENT.
 All the papers dealing extensively with the Russo-Japanese Agreement. The Times regards its conclusion as an event of deep significance in world politics and as an indication that the countries concerned have made a determined effort to reach a definitive settlement of their relations to the East. Such an agreement adds fresh moral weight to, and improves, the happy relations existing between the four Powers. Proceeding, The Times says that the proposals made by Mr. Koo, United States Secretary of State, undoubtedly brought home to both nations the advantages of a settlement, and it declares that Mr. Koo's plan for the construction of the Chinchou-Aigun line by international co-operation must have suggested to Russia and Japan possibilities only less unacceptable than did his scheme for the internationalization of the railways of Manchuria. Both countries always considered future operations of the Manchurian line in accordance with the concession granted by China as not infringing the principle of the open door. Recent events confirm them in the wisdom and necessity of the view.
 The general opinion is that the earliest results of the Agreement will directly affect China as regards extra-territorial claims in Manchuria and the disputes in reference to the navigation of the Suifu and Amur Rivers.

SEMI-OFFICIAL JAPANESE VIEW.
 Tokyo, July 7.
 The new Russo-Japanese Agreement was reported to the Japanese Council to-day.
 The Kokummei Shimbun emphatically refutes the allegation that the Agreement is detrimental to the United States diplomacy or trade and asserts that the Agreement is welcome to any peace-loving country, inasmuch as the development of commerce virtually depends upon the strengthening of peace.
 The Agreement, the semi-official paper continues, is in no wise incompatible with the network of treaties, in which the United States is a prominent partner, and which is based upon the preservation of peace through the maintenance of the status quo and mutual recognition and respect for established rights and interests. The strict adherence to these principles dispels any anxiety in regard to future trouble.

TRONOR RESULTS.

The following are the results of the work at the Tronch mines for July 1st to 15th:—
 The Tronch mine for July 1st to 15th:—
 From the mine, 5,500 piculs; valued at \$15,666.
 The estimated profit is:—
 Tronch mine, 5,500 piculs, valued at \$15,666.
 The estimated profit is:—
 Tronch mine, 5,500 piculs, valued at \$15,666.

MISSIONARIES "ON THE LOOSE."

The Hongkong Telegraph and its readers cannot imagine, have failed to notice, sometimes with surprise, sometimes with amusement, sometimes with disgust, that an amiable, intelligent, and somewhat self-satisfied gentleman, apparently without office or vocation, should be "on the loose" as long as he is at work converting the heathen, but becomes as soon as he is "off the loose," so to speak, at least a prating babbling, at worst a bawling vulgar nuisance.

THE HOWLING TUB-THUMPER.
 who heretofore and even blasphemously declared that alcohol was not created by God, and his reverend confidant who most untiringly said that smoking cigarettes was as bad as smoking opium, were in reality the worst enemies of temperance and even of Religion. The cause of Truth cannot be advanced by telling lies. I desire to call your attention, gentlemen, to the very latest (for one which I shall tell you presently) of those intriguing things which we shall soon become accustomed to expect from "ENTHUSIASTS "OFF THE CHAIN," who, whether on temporary leave from the scene of their pious clerical labour, or as apostles to some Congress or other, usually resort to the most "howling" in the course of their travels. A Peking bishop—not an Anglican bishop, nor a Roman Catholic bishop, but some other kind of bishop, being, it is said, in the habit of telling the truth, and not being out of his mind, certainly not mad enough to abandon everything and work among the heathen for no salary and no reward but a heavenly one, and being a speaker at a recent "World Conference of Missionaries" made the following amazing pronouncement: "No event will be so momentous as this awakening" (meaning the awakening of China, whatever in the world that may be), and "No such opportunity has been given to the churches since the Reformation, or indeed since the day of Pentecost, and so much chance is likely to be given to missionaries again in the day of judgment." The Evening Standard at this says "Here is the true missionary note."

STUFF AND RUBBISH.
 This is not the true missionary note at all. I know plenty of missionaries, real missionaries, and none of them talk like that. That noble old man Dr. John G. Kerr, who founded the Refuge for the Insane in Canton, would never have said such a thing. He knew better. As for daring to compare himself even by implication with the holy Apostles after the Day of Pentecost, I think his sense of humour (never far from the surface) as well as his sincere reverence which was one of his strong characteristics would have induced him to deprecate the very thought of it. True missionaries don't.

GIVE US "HOT AIR."
 as that man did, and as another cleric on the loose gave a hospital and a thousand miles from here. My informant was one of those who got the "hot air." A pious quietist and apparently harmless gentleman appeared in a very strict and exclusive hospital out of calling hours. His clerical dress, of course, obtained him admission past the Cerberus at the door, but at the ward his troubles began. A doubting Sister-informed him that the hospital was well provided with chaplains, that his Lordship of Victoria attended to that, and the R. C. Rector, Father Spada, never allowed any of his flock to go unattended, in hospital or out of it, and that even "Mancry religionists" were not without their official recognised caretakers. So who the "hot air" but the "G. M." (who is not a missionary) succeeding in visiting the patients. One of them, an exceptionally fine Biblical scholar, inquired of the country and its people, and when Tarsus was mentioned exhibited some interest. That unhappy G. M. promptly foisted off on the sufferer the whole story of how Saul of Tarsus became St. Paul the Apostle and his whole history thenceforth until his stoning at Lystra, all of it out of the Acts of the Apostles. You laugh—no wonder—so do I—but consider the feelings of the victim! No wonder that at that part of the harpist's harp where "G. M." (who is not a missionary) succeeding in visiting the patients. One of them, an exceptionally fine Biblical scholar, inquired of the country and its people, and when Tarsus was mentioned exhibited some interest. That unhappy G. M. promptly foisted off on the sufferer the whole story of how Saul of Tarsus became St. Paul the Apostle and his whole history thenceforth until his stoning at Lystra, all of it out of the Acts of the Apostles. You laugh—no wonder—so do I—but consider the feelings of the victim! No wonder that at that part of the harpist's harp where "G. M." (who is not a missionary) succeeding in visiting the patients. 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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

14th inst.
A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A.M. Thomson, (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. G. McI. Messer, (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Baskley, (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. H. K. Keen, Hon. Mr. W. V. Yau, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clement (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 45 to 50. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT.
The report (No. 6) of the Finance Committee was adopted.

PAPERS.
The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table the following papers:—
Report on the New Territories.
Report on the Assessment for the year 1910-1911.
Medical and Sanitary Reports.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to relieve the Governor in-Council of certain duties," was passed.

The Bill is substituted for Ordinance No. 29 of 1909 which was considered too extensive and was disallowed at home. Its object is to vest in the Governor certain powers and duties which it is considered would be more advantageously exercised and performed by him alone than by the Governor-in-Council in whom they are now vested.

YOUNG PERSONS.
The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Young Persons Ordinance, 1909." The Colonial Secretary seconded.
This Ordinance vests in the Court the discretion of determining the age of an offender under the Young Persons Ordinance, 1909. Difficulty frequently experienced in proving the age of an offender.

COPYRIGHT.
The first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law of Copyright," was passed by the Council. The Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.
The object of the Bill is to amend the law of copyright in this Colony. A local register is provided for books and dramatic pieces first published in this Colony. The owner of the copyright of any book first published in this Colony as the law is at present has to register under the Copyright Act 1842 at Stationers' Hall before he can enforce his rights against infringers. Under this Ordinance he may register either locally in the Copyright Register at Stationers' Hall. The provisions of the Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act 1881 and 1888 which are extended to this Colony prevent unjust use being made of earlier enactments and give the Court a discretion as to the amount of penalties and as to the costs to be awarded in proceedings for penalties for infringement.

CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION.
The first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1909, and to make special provision for the Resumption of Crown Lands of small value for public purposes" was passed on the motion of the Attorney General seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

The object of this Bill is to simplify the machinery provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1909, in the case of land resumed for public purposes which is under the value of \$500. A power of entry before resumption is given in the case of all lands resumed under this and the Principal Ordinance and provision is made for the payment of compensation in case of an absent owner.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.
The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1907." The Colonial Secretary seconded.

This Bill amends the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1907, by constituting the Registrar General the legal guardian of a girl in cases where the girl has been parted with by the parent for the purpose of adoption or for money.

HIGHWAYS.
The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the stopping up, diversion, turning or alteration in levels of highways." Carried.

This Ordinance has been found necessary in view of the laying out of Crown lands for the formation of new streets and the diversion of existing streets in various parts of the Colony and is based in measure on the Imperial Highways Act of 1835.

LIQUORS ORDINANCE.
A Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Liquors Ordinance, 1909," was read a first time on the motion of the Attorney General seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

This Bill amends the Liquors Ordinance, 1909, so as to give a similar rebate in the case of the Royal Naval Hospital and the Engineers' Mess in His Majesty's Dockyard as is granted to the Military Messes of the Colony.

THEATRE AND PUBLIC PERFORMANCES REGULATION.
The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Theatre and Public Performances Regulation Ordinance, 1908." The Colonial Secretary seconded.

This Bill is directed to placing cinematograph displays under the censorship of the Registrar General. The precaution is now deemed desirable.

SUPPLY BILL.
The Bill entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Three hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-three Dollars and thirty-two cents to defray the Charges of the Year 1910, passed during the second and third readings." Carried.

The second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Tramway Ordinance, 1902," was not proposed with.

The Council then adjourned until Thursday, July 14th.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.
A sum of four hundred and twenty dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Department, B—Hospitals and Asylums, Personal Emoluments, Alice Memorial Midwifery Hospital (fres. to lady doctor for supervision of midwives in cases of necessity).

TRAINING NULLAHS.
A sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, drainage, training nullahs.

FISH BREEDING POND.
A sum of two thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and eleven cents in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, Miscellaneous, fish-breeding, pond construction.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.
A sum of five hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty-seven cents in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, C—District Officer, personal emoluments, local allowance to Passed Cadet acting as assistant district officer.

POLICE.
A sum of two thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty cents in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A—Police, other charges, for the following two items:—
Rent of stations, \$1,786.63
Secret service, 1,000.00
Total, \$2,786.63

PUBLIC RECREATION GROUNDS.
A sum of four hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Recurrent, miscellaneous, maintenance of public recreation grounds.

PERSONAL EMOLUMENTS.
A sum of two hundred and seventy dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Department, personal emoluments, for the following two items:—
Temporary Tracer, \$10.00
Do., New Territories Allowance, 50.00
Total, \$70.00

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE.
A sum of Nine hundred and twenty-two Dollars (\$912) in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, B—Mercantile Marine Office, Personal Emoluments, for the following two items:—
Clerk, \$573.00
Clerk, overtime allowance, 350.00
Total, \$923.00

SURVEYING INSTRUMENT.
A sum of forty hundred and seventy dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Department, other charges, surveying instruments.

SUPREMACY COURT LIBRARY.
A sum of one thousand two hundred and ten dollars and sixty-three cents in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, A—Supreme Court, other charges, for the following two items:—
Library, \$1,563.00
Newspapers, 54.00
Total, \$1,617.00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.
A sum of forty dollars in aid of the vote, Education, Department of the Director of Education, other charges, incidental expenses.

KOWLOON ROAD.
A sum of ten thousand in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, communications, road extending along the north-eastern boundary of Kowloon, Marine Lot 83 and Kowloon Island Lot 128.

KOWLOON WATERWORKS.
A sum of thirty-two thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Extraordinary, waterworks, Kowloon waterworks. This was all the business.

PROPERTY IN HONGKONG.
INCREASE IN RATEABLE VALUE.

14th inst.
It is satisfactory to know from the report of Mr. Arthur Chapman, assessor, that the rateable value of property in Hongkong shows an increase of over three per cent in the assessment for the year 1910-1911 as compared with that for the past year. In his report, which was laid before the Legislative Council this afternoon, Mr. Chapman writes:

By order of His Excellency the Governor a new Valuation has been made of the whole Colony, with the exception of purely Chinese Villages.

The City of Victoria.—The rateable value has increased from \$8,808,805 to \$9,061,905, an addition of \$253,100 or 2.8 per cent.

The Hill District.—The rateable value has increased from \$254,115 to \$275,100, an addition of \$20,985 or 8.28 per cent.

Saukwin, Sateoska, and Querry Bay.—The rateable value has increased from \$6,615 to \$14,405, an addition of \$7,790 or 117.15 per cent.

Hongkong Villages.—The rateable value has decreased from \$15,660 to \$11,704, a reduction of \$3,956 or 25.26 per cent.

Kowloon Point.—The rateable value has decreased from \$10,205 to \$8,975, a reduction of \$1,230 or 12.05 per cent.

Yammat.—The rateable value has decreased from \$15,640 to \$15,550, a reduction of \$90 or 0.57 per cent.

Hongkong and Helens.—The rateable value has increased from \$30,304 to \$30,834, an addition of \$530 or 1.74 per cent.

Mongkok.—The rateable value has increased from \$1,504 to \$1,415, an addition of \$89 or 5.92 per cent.

New Kowloon.—The rateable value has increased from \$103,818 to \$109,603, an addition of \$5,785 or 5.57 per cent.

Kowloon Villages.—The rateable value has increased from \$99,310 to \$99,858, an addition of \$548 or 0.55 per cent.

The Whole Colony.—The rateable value has increased from \$10,750,000 to \$10,917,790, an addition of \$167,790 or 1.56 per cent.

Vacant Tenements.—The number of reported vacant tenements in the City of Victoria inspected under section 53 of the Rating Ordinance averaged about 450 monthly as compared with 150 last year.

The following tabular statement gives a comparison of the valuation for 1909-10 and 1910-11:—

Valuation 1909-10. Valuation 1910-11. Increase, per cent.

The City of Victoria \$8,808,805 \$9,061,905 2.85

Hill District \$254,115 \$275,100 8.28

Kowloon Point and Kowloon Villages \$15,660 \$11,704 25.26

NEW TERRITORIES.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

14th inst.
The reports of the district officers on the New Territories for 1909 were laid on the Legislative Council table this afternoon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross wrote on the northern district. He states:—

ADMINISTRATION.
Certain changes were made during the year in the administration of the district. Formerly, the district was administered by a Police Magistrate who was also an Assistant Superintendent of Police and by an Assistant Land Officer. The Magistrate had no power to hear land cases and the Assistant Land Officer had no power to sit as Magistrate. The collection of rent was supervised by the Police Magistrate.

In 1907 the offices of Police Magistrate, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and Assistant Land Officer were amalgamated under the title of District Officer by a separate department was created and the District Officer had still no power to hear land cases. The District Officer was subordinate to the Captain Superintendent of Police and the Treasurer while the Assistant Land Officer was subordinate to the Land Officer.

Early in 1909 the Assistant Land Officer was given the title of Assistant District Officer and was made subordinate to the District Officer and at the beginning of 1910 a department was created under the title of District Officer. The District Officer and the Assistant District Officer have equal powers in all cases. They are both Assistant Superintendents of Police and as such subordinate to the Captain Superintendent of Police. A certain continuity of policy in this district which was not possible under the old system.

During the year 1909 Mr. Hallifax, the District Officer, acted from February 1st to March 23rd. I acted as District Officer for the remainder of the year. Mr. Trahan acted as Assistant District Officer from May 15th to December 31st.

POLICE.
At the end of the year the force stationed in the district consisted of 8 Europeans, 60 Indians and 24 Chinese. The waters of the district are patrolled by No. 2 Launch with a crew of 2 Europeans and 15 Chinese. There were also 15 Indians quartered in the district during the year for railway purposes. A reduction of the European force was made by September 1st, by the withdrawal of the Sergeant from the Police Station. This station is now visited by the Ping Shan and San Tin Sergeants and is for purposes of discipline under San Tin.

REVENUE.
I have set forth in Table I, under the various heads, the sums collected as revenue. The total collection at Tai Po amounted to \$77,928.20. But in order to arrive at the real revenue from the district the fees collected by the water police for licences of fishing boats must be added. These fees are paid to the Harbour Office. During 1909 they amounted to \$5,777.80. The gross revenue in cash is therefore \$83,706.00. So, nothing should moreover be credited to the district on behalf of the opium monopoly.

The annual sales of opium within the Territory appear to amount to something like \$57,800.00.

No difficulty was experienced in collecting the revenue. The first collection began on the 1st July and the collection was completed in two months. During the month of July alone \$55,356.84 was collected. In the San Tin District the entire sum due was collected without the issue of any summons or warrant. This is the first time that anything of the sort has happened.

MAGISTRACY.
The following Table shows the number of cases heard by the Police Magistrate:—

Cases heard 1908 1909
481 382
Fines imposed \$1,442.55 \$1,947.27
Persons imprisoned 177 110
Warrants issued 371 300
Opium fines paid to Farm \$766.53 \$476.80

During the year 274 licences to carry arms were issued and 341 miscellaneous permits. These permits are issued without fee and are for the most part permits to repair houses but they include a large variety of subjects, viz., permits to hold unlicensed dances, to erect altars, to rebuild bridges, to repair roads and to hold theatrical performances.

LAND OFFICE.
In the Land Office 4,544 deeds relating to dealings in land were registered. The Land Ordinance came into force on July 7th, 1905. The following Table will show the number of deeds which have been registered since that date:—

No. of deeds registered.
1905 1,794
1906 1,407
1907 2,160
1908 2,384
1909 2,544

This gives a total of 10,289 deeds registered since the Ordinance came into operation.

During the year 279 auctions of land were held and 247 sales of land were made. The figures for the entire year are 1,000 sales and 422 acres. The difference in area is accounted for by two large lots which were sold in the neighbourhood of Castle Peak.

A system of grave registration came into force during the year. Quarrels relating to graves have given much trouble and in many cases it was found impossible to come to any satisfactory decision. By the time that a grave case came before the Court the feelings on both sides had become so embittered that all evidence given was false, the evidence of the parties was contradictory and the Court was unable to reach a decision. Before moving the adoption of the system of grave registration the persons entitled to conduct the work at the graves. It is hoped that this system of registration will make it possible to arrive at some decision when conflicting claims as to the right of worship are made.

PUBLIC WORKS.
The section of the Castle Peak-San Tin Kok road from Castle Peak to Ping Shan was completed. The land required for the extension to Lo Ung was resumed and work was commenced on this section.

CROPS, ETC.
The two rice crops were good in all districts but somewhat late owing to lack of rain. The pineapple crop in the Tsau Wai district was good and pineapples were sold for \$1.50 to \$2.00 a picul as against \$1.20 in 1908. The crop around Fan Ling was for some reason a complete failure.

There was a large reduction in the number of railway colonies towards the end of the year. The majority of these men came from the Kowloon district and in spite of the fact that there were some 3,000 on the various railway works and a disturbance of any sort took place.

The general prosperity of the Territory is proved I think by the ease and rapidity with which the collections are made; by the fact that the old type of mud house has been practically abandoned and that a much better type of house is being constructed throughout the district and by the number of theatrical performances held during the year.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
The report on the southern district is by Mr. R. O. Hutchison; it states:—

REVENUE.
The total revenue collected by the Assistant Land Officer, Southern District, during the year 1909 was \$35,978.11 as compared with \$8,317.07 in 1908. This does not include fees paid direct to the Treasury and other departments, e.g., for kerossene licences, spirit licences, licences under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, etc., and does not therefore represent the real revenue of the district. Increases are shown, as compared with 1908, in the amount collected for assessed taxes in New Kowloon and Green Rent, the latter being due to the transfer of the Hang Hau District from the Northern to the Southern District. The collection of rent from the Stone Quarry at Chai Lap Kok, Lantau Island, and of fees for forestry licences was transferred to this department in May, 1909. Fees for the registration of transactions in land have been imposed in New Kowloon since October, 1908. No fees are charged for the Islands or the Hang Hau District.

LAND OFFICE.
In the Land Office 1,022 deeds were registered during the year. The following Table shows the number of deeds registered since 1905:—

1905 631
1906 1,661
1907 714
1908 544
1909 1,022

The large number registered in 1906 was due to the issue of leases in Cheung Chau Island. The whole of the island was adjudged to belong to the Wong family and it is let out to various tenants on leases renewable every five years. All these leases were registered in 1906.

499 acres of land were sold by public auction and 51 acres by private treaty. The amount realized from these sales was \$1,415.00.

During 1909, 205 land cases were heard under the Land Ordinance of 1905; 7 writs of execution were issued and one person was imprisoned.

SMALL DEBTS COURT.
Twelve cases were heard under the Small Debts Court Ordinance of 1908 and 3 distress warrants were issued.

PUBLIC WORKS.
The new road from Kowloon City to the top of Shatin Pass was completed during the year. The land required for this road was resumed between December, 1908, and August, 1909, at a total cost of \$1,118.49.

CROPS, ETC.
The crops in the District were good and the people generally seem to be prosperous. Crows were collected with greater ease and rapidly than in former years.

STAFF.
Mr. D. W. Trahan acted as Assistant Land Officer till May when Mr. G. N. Orme took up his duties as Assistant Land Officer and acted for the remainder of the year.

THE CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE BEFORE DISTINGUISHED PATRONS.

14th inst.
Last night, the Hippodrome Circus gave a delightful performance before a fairly large audience, the outstanding feature of the occasion being the visit to the well-known place of entertainment of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Lady May and a party from Government House.

The arrival of the distinguished party was announced by the playing of the National Anthem, and thereafter the audience had the pleasure of witnessing some of the choicest items synonymous with a travelling show. It is scarcely necessary to enumerate in detail the various turns which were gone through with such rare skill; suffice it to say that such items as the black-wire act, the elephant act, the mixed equestrian, the remarkable performances of the Ojols and the Russian strong man Karl Kraemer, the high-class gymnastic display of the Mysore troupe of acrobats and last, but not least, the screechingly funny antics of the clowns will all bear repetition. Intending patrons may be assured of a pleasant evening.

To-night a wrestling match is billed to take place between the Russian Karl Kraemer and Herr Gause, a German seaman, who is reputed to possess much of the attributes of Sandow. To-morrow night a boxing exhibition will be given. On Saturday night, the last performance will take place.

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING CO., LTD.
MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 18TH, 1910.

BUKIT KOWAN MINES.
Main Shaft. The 8 in Bucket Pump has been placed in position below No. 6 level and is working satisfactorily. Sinking of the shaft has not yet been commenced, as through a mishap in the main pump rod, the bottom of the mine was flooded for a few days. Everything in the shaft is now in good order, and men are at work in the bottom of it.

400 feet Level S. The drives N. and S. on foot-wall lode have been extended 16 ft. and 17 ft. respectively giving a total length to this drive of 94 ft. Nothing of value has been met with.

140 ft Level N. main drive, advanced 11 ft. total distance from Winze 97 ft (220 ft from main shaft). The lode continues of good quality, the average value for the four weeks under review being 11.16 dwts. over a width of 38 inches.

140 ft Level S. main drive, driving was suspended during the past four weeks, the men being employed in "rising" to connect with Winze sunk from 440 ft level and in "stripping" the side of level, as it was discovered the winze has been sunk on the part of lode remaining in the side of drive.

Stopes. 440 ft Level N. 362 tons assaying 12.50 dwts. per ton.
Stops. 440 ft Level S. 454 tons assaying 2.65 dwts. per ton.
Stops. 540 ft Level S. 151 tons assaying 14.30 dwts. per ton.
Stops. 540 ft Level S. 342 tons assaying 5.40 dwts. per ton.
Stops. 540 ft Level N. 109 tons assaying 12.40 dwts. per ton.

These assays are probably higher than the actual value of the ore. The mill samples are taken once a week, the above represent the average for four weeks. "Grab" samples of the crushed stone are taken in the mill at frequent intervals, the samples taken during the four weeks under review were not so high in value as the mill samples.

STOPES.
160 ft Level N. main drive, advanced 3 ft. total 431 ft. Cross-cuts were put out E. 9 ft and W. 9 ft. from the end of this drive, to prove if any lode had been allowed to remain in either direction, these, however, failed to discover anything of value.

160 ft Level N. on W. Branch, extended 41 ft. total 68 ft. lode 48 inches wide, assaying 1.80 dwts. per ton.

160 ft Level S. on W. Branch, extended 41 ft. total 68 ft. lode 43 inches wide assaying 8.75 dwts. per ton.

The stops on W. Branch produced 247 tons assaying 8 dwts per ton.

160 ft Level N. main drive, advanced 20 ft. total 350 ft. The lode in this drive has been "faultered" to the E. about 6 ft the drive is now being turned in that direction to pick up the lode.

160 ft Level S. on E. lode, extended 31 ft. total 97 ft. the lode in this drive has improved in value, one weekly sample giving over 13 dwts per ton.

Stops. 260 ft Level N. 280 tons assaying 5.15 dwts per ton.
Stops. 260 ft Level S. 240 tons assaying 4.65 dwts per ton.

General. 612 cubic yards of stone were sent into "Stope Mine" for re-belling the stopes, this at a cost of 75 cents per cubic yard. This method of rebelling stopes cost about one third of what it did formerly in driving cross-cuts or rebelling also it is much safer as the ground is not honeycombed in every direction.

The ore is an apparent falling off in the "foot-ages," this is due to the suspension of cross-cutting for re-belling.

MILLING SHEET.
BUKIT KOWAN—40 stamps ran 27.09 days. Loss 0.91 days in cleaning up, repairs, etc.

Stones Crushed Bukit Kowan 1,815 tons.
Stops 760
Anderson 280 2,764

Huotington Mill ran 26.91 days.
Stones Crushed Bukit Kowan 1,68 tons.
Stops 154
Anderson 67 389

Producing Amalgam 2,817 ozs.
Retort gold 1,993
Bullion 1,071 50

Average yield per ton 9.57 dwts.
Total 3,779 ozs.
Retort gold 1,484
Bullion 1,445 (2,929)

Average stamps 27.09 days.
Yield per ton 7.95 dwts.

Wm. J. Oates, Manager.

THE BRITISH STEAMER DORSET (2,660 tons gross), which was recently sold by Messrs. Gurnes & Co. to Messrs. Samuel & Co., was again transferred by the latter company to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Tokyo, on the 18th ultimo. The price is \$2,000. The steamer has been re-named "Aoki-maru." Capt. J. D. Henderson and former members of the crew of the steamer have left for Nagasaki to join another steamer.

SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth annual general meeting of the above company was held at Shanghai on 8th inst. Mr. J. Pratice, president, and there were also present Messrs. C. Michell, A. M. Marshall, L. Landale, H. A. J. Macay, H. J. W. S. Burns, H. Robertson, H. Mackinnon, A. K. Craddock, R. E. Kadoorie and A. Michell, representing 15,660 shares.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting. The Chairman then said:—Gentlemen—The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, with your approval we will take them as read. During the past year the revival in shipping and trade did not come up to our expectations; but there has been an improvement in our business and our gross earnings for the year being Taels 235,792.00 and our net earnings Taels 130,460.50 more than the previous one, and taking into consideration the scarcity of work and the keen competition for it we consider these increases very satisfactory. Our net profit for the year including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities amount to Taels 379,333.79 and after deducting the interim dividend of 24 per cent in January last, there remains for distribution the sum of Taels 241,354.49, which we recommend be dealt with as follows:—Pay a final dividend of Taels 3.50 per share and carry forward to new account Taels 48,154.50. The whole of our properties, etc., have been kept in repair and efficiency out of revenue. During the year the whole of our properties, docks, buildings, wharves and lands, buildings, machinery and plant have been valued by Messrs. Ambrose, Colquhoun, Weir and Wilson, and their valuations, which do not include foundations, fittings, etc., in machine and other shops, are only Taels 10,000.00 less than our book value which includes foundations, fittings, etc., and is Taels 110,000.00. We decided having these valuations before us, nothing should be written off for depreciation and we think you will agree with us in this. Directors: Messrs R. S. F. McBain and H. J. Craig retired and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Bingham, Matthews and Ross, and certified by the latter, as Mr. Bingham had gone home before the final audit. The Directors suggested that the firm of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be appointed. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer any questions referring to them.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were adopted:—
Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Landale:—That the directors' report and statement of accounts

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

MEDICAL REPORTS REVIEWED.

The medical and sanitary reports for the year 1909 were laid before the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon. The covering report of Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department, read:-

Mr. R. O. Hutchison acted as Head of the Sanitary Department until June 30th, when I was appointed to act as Head of the Sanitary Department. This appointment was confirmed on October 30th, 1909.

Dr. W. W. Harse continued to act as Medical Officer of Health until Dr. Francis Clarke returned on March 4th. Dr. Pearce thereupon relieved Dr. Macfarlane as Assistant Medical Officer of Health in Kowloon, the latter going home on leave.

Owing to the death of Dr. W. Hunter it was decided to appoint Dr. Macfarlane to succeed him as Government Bacteriologist. He will therefore not return to this Department. The Government, acting on the advice of the Board, decided not to replace Dr. Macfarlane, the former Second Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and at the same time the number of Sanitary Inspectors was reduced from 25 to 24, as it was considered that the work of the Sanitary Staff might now be undertaken by the District Inspectors in addition to their other duties.

2. The year has been singularly free from epidemic disease except that the number of cases of enteric fever was above the average. Further details on this subject appear in the joint report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.

3. The incidence of malaria in the Colony shows a reduction as compared with recent years. During the year 1909, 1,000 cases were reported in the districts of Kowloon and New Territories, and in the village of Shau Ki Wan a view to reducing the number of breeding places for the mosquito, while the by-laws dealing with the prevention of mosquitos breeding have been amended by the Board, so as to make it possible to deal more effectively with their breeding places.

4. The Public Health law was amended during the year so as to give fuller powers for dealing with cemeteries especially in reference to the disinfection of burial places in regard to the registration of burials and deaths, the control of the cemeteries, and the letting of market stalls were transferred from the Registrar General to the Head of the Sanitary Department. The by-laws dealing with cemeteries, dogs for animals, markets and slaughter-houses were amended by the Board, and a new handbook of the Public Health laws, regulations and by-laws was compiled.

5. The total number of permits issued to remove bodies out of the Colony in 1909 was 52. The total number of bodies exhumed under exhumation permits issued by this Department was 120. Of these 108 were removed from the Colony and 12 re-buried within the Colony.

6. The report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon deals in full with markets, slaughter-houses and cattle, dogs, also with cattle disease. It shows an increase in the revenue derived from slaughter-houses of \$5,660.00 and of \$5,660.08 from the markets. The number of animals slaughtered is roughly the same as in 1908.

7. The total revenue collected during the year including that derived from undertakers' licenses, and market stalls collected by the Registrar General during the first six months of the year amounted to \$1,303,706.76. The estimated revenue for the year amounted to \$1,303,706.76. The total expenditure during the year was \$52,816.64 compared with \$37,676.14 in 1908. The estimated expenditure in 1909 was \$48,883.00.

8. The sum of \$166 of this amount although collected during 1909 was not paid into the Treasury until the early days of 1910 and the figures do not therefore correspond with the Treasury statement revenue, but show the exact particulars of the fees collected.

THE EXTENSION OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

A PLEA FOR "DIRECT TRADE."

The party of Japanese business-men has just returned, after spending two months on a tour of inspection through China. Several Japanese journals are publishing interviews with the tourists and are writing about the principal results of their mission. Dealing with this subject the *Mainichi Shimbun*, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, remarks that as the mission was composed of first-class business-men of undoubted ability and keen perception, there can be little question that the trip has greatly benefited them, and that it will have the result of encouraging the trade between Japan and China directly or indirectly. The development of trade with China is what is aimed at by all countries, and Japan is one of the most enthusiastic.

One of the Japanese, the East Asia Industrial Syndicate, inaugurated last year, in which many of the business-men of the mission are interested, has been promoted with the avowed object of extending the market of Japanese goods in China, while a Commission, recently appointed, with a view to investigating the productive resources of the country, is required, among other things, to report on the best method of encouraging foreign trade. The results of its observations of Japanese business-men in China will no doubt be placed at the disposal of the Commission, as well as the general public.

One of the Japanese has stated, in an interview, continues the *Tokyo Journal*, that the present commercial position of Japan in China had mainly been the result of what might be termed "direct trade." The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which extensively carries on business in China, had, for instance, won its present position by the same method. Despite the fact that European and American firms in China conduct business through the medium of compradors, the Mitsui Bussan abolished this system long ago, and, by installing a staff of young men who thoroughly understood Chinese ways and customs and are well versed in their language, commenced direct trade. The result has been most satisfactory. Salesmen are sent to the interior, and Japanese goods are finding a market in remote places where European articles are unable to penetrate. This must be considered as one of the results of direct trade, and Japan's trade in China is based on this foundation. It is advisable that Japanese merchants and manufacturers should follow this example and endeavor to secure the extension of the sale of Japanese goods in the Middle Kingdom. They must not forget the fact that they have to contend with formidable and enterprising rivals in China, and when it is considered by whom and with whose money most of the railways over which the Japanese business-men travelled have been built, the difficult nature of Japanese enterprise in China may be realized.

Trade and industry are in such a bad way in Tokyo and the colony is in such a backward state, that a petition to the French Parliament to amend matters is in circulation for signature. The petition prays for an inquiry into the present state of the colony with a view to devising means for reviving industry and promoting agriculture.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The report of Dr. J. W. Hantley, medical officer, Kowloon-Canton Railway, for last year is as follows:-

Mr. Naidu has been stationed at North Face Camp, Beacon Hill Tunnel, throughout the year.

Dr. Chan Tsan Kun was Assistant Medical Officer at Tai-pokan until the 5th April, when he was transferred to the Bacteriology Unit in Hongkong and his place was taken by Mr. Lam Yun Hae who remained until the end of June when the post was abolished.

Mr. Kelly has superintended the sanitary work in the Camps along the line. At each of the three dispensaries, Kowloon, Chai, Shatin and Tai-pokan, a Chinese doctor has been on duty, day and night, and from each dispensary an Indian foreman has made a daily round of the camps along the line, visiting quins, etc., to those in need and bringing in, or reporting cases requiring medical attendance.

Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October. As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Quinine lines and all drains were regularly cleaned with disinfectant fluids throughout the year.

Camps are all supplied with sanitary dust bins and refuse has been burnt daily. Pools of water which afforded harbour for mosquitoes and which for one reason or another could not be drained, have been regularly treated with kerosene oil.

The general health of the Railway employees has shown a steady improvement, there was a fall in the number of entries for malarial fever and dysentery, in spite of the fact that a much greater proportion of the sick men came forward for Western treatment than formerly.

There was an increase under the heading of "Injuries" but the cases were for the most part slight—very few being serious enough to necessitate hospital treatment.

Beri-beri still causes a fair amount of sickness and several deaths have occurred from this cause, some with remarkable rapidity. In November four coolies died at Kowloon Chai on four successive days, three of the deaths taking place in the same room. The coolies had apparently been in fairly good health, at any rate they had been working as usual, when they suddenly developed symptoms of acute Beri-beri and died shortly afterwards. Post mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis. The building in which these deaths occurred was promptly disinfected and closed, since when there have been no more deaths from Beri-beri at Kowloon Chai.

The Camps at No. 5 Tunnel, Tai Po, have shown distinct improvement since drainage and sanitary measures were taken, which were made possible by the appointment of an extra Assistant Medical Officer at the end of last year, could be carried out with some degree of thoroughness.

Until the headings of Beacon Hill Tunnel met, allowing a free current of air through, there was considerable trouble caused by the irritating vapour given off from the gelatine used for blasting purposes. The vapour given off from a well and thoroughly detonated charge does not appear to do much damage but if any reason part of the gelatine is left and burns slowly, the fumes which it takes place, the fumes, given off from the slowly burning part of the charge are exceedingly dangerous causing suffocation very quickly and death is liable to result owing to fixed chemical compounds being formed in the blood, thus destroying its oxygen-carrying property.

On June 10th, a gang of coolies had to come through dense fumes on their way out of the Tunnel at Shatin. They all complained of feeling sick and dizzy and three of them died very shortly afterwards. The rest had completely recovered by the following morning. The total number of cases seen at the three dispensaries was 2,192 against 2,064 in 1908 and 3,677 in 1907.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

On the 4th instant the directors of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha called a meeting of shareholders holding more than 100 shares in order to ascertain their opinion of the proposal to call up Y4.50 on each of the new shares.

One of the directors stated that the money to be called up on the new shares was required to defray the cost of a new steamer of the "Tanyo-maru" type, which was now being built at the Mitsui Bishi yard, and would be completed by June next. It was the desire of the board of directors to put the new steamer on the service during the second half of next year and reap an additional profit.

This statement was received with anything but satisfaction by the shareholders. Briefly, their objections were that the new shares had been issued in the form of preferential shares on which a dividend of 12 per cent. was guaranteed. The result of the working of the company was not satisfactory, and even a guaranteed dividend could not be paid. In these circumstances it was difficult for the shareholders to pay more money on the shares.

However, the proposal was eventually approved by the new board of directors, after the shareholders had agreed to the adjustment of the company's affairs would be effected before long. It was decided that the amount to be paid between the 20th and 24th September next. Certain reforms will shortly be introduced in the management of the company. *Japan Chronicle*.

SAPONG RUBBER ESTATE.

FIRST TAPPING COMMENCED.

Mr. F. E. Leas, manager of Sapong, returned to Sandakan from his tour on the 3rd June.

Heavy rains and high floods are the order of the day. The former is very propitious in regard to the planting of the tobacco crop on Sapong Estate, where delay had been occasioned by a drought.

The first tapping of the rubber trees on Sapong Estate took place on the 11th June. The operation was very successful and the latex flowed freely and well. The ceremony, which marks an epoch in the development of the interior, was accompanied by adequate celebrations. The rubber factory is completed except for a few fittings which are now in course of construction and the output of rubber will be an accomplished fact within a day or two.

We are informed by Messrs. Calloway & Co., agents of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, that this Company has ceased to do service on the India-China Run and that from the first of July a newly started Italian Company was entrusted with this line under the style: Società Anonima Nazionale del Servizio Marittimo. The steamers *Ischia* and *Capri* will commence plying between Hongkong and Bombay with the usual ports of call under the new firm as before and the line will undergo no modification.

THE SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

PERILOUSLY NEAR RUIN.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to every body's advantage to discuss the experience of the past for many a day to come. There is "the big operator" who advertised the town for a purpose, the so-called "investor" who filled the newspapers with his grievances and who has now shown himself an ordinary gambler who either has not got the money with which to pay for his reckless forward purchase, or employs.

ALL SORTS OF STRATAGEM in order to wriggle out of his legal engagements. The much abused broker has shown himself to be the most glib of all, for he has been the victim of the "investor" and has had to pay for his own folly by placing altogether too great reliance on "investors' promises and statements."

The net result is that brokers have had to borrow in one way or another a couple of millions in order to pay "investors' accounts," it therefore scarcely fair to the much maligned broker to call him by such hard names as are generally bestowed upon him, for at the worst the broker has proven himself a dupe, but not a rogue.

GOOD OFTEN COMES OUT OF EVIL, and in this instance we are quite convinced that a great deal of good will result from all the misery connected with the June Settlement. In the first instance, we feel certain that a much needed reform of the Stock Exchange will be the immediate outcome of the June Settlement. If the Stock Exchange should be so careless as not to move in the matter themselves, the banks will undoubtedly compel the Exchange to adopt better methods. Although things looked pretty bad on the 28th June last they would have been infinitely more gloomy if the Nielsen *versus* Hadley case had not been brought to

A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE in favour of the plaintiff a few days before the settlement of the June account. In fact, it is an exaggeration to say that no settlement would have been possible had it not been for the decision given by the judge in this particular case; for the entire section of that class of "investors" who have been "ailing their grievances in the *North-China Daily News*" could, as long as they doubt as to their legal liabilities, carry out their contracts. As it was, many of them awoke to a sense of their duty in time to help things along, and the rest, who became absolute defaulters, will have to face the music in due course.

About seventy per cent of the amount involved in the June settlement was

FOR CHINESE ACCOUNT, whilst the remaining 30 per cent was for the account of foreigners. Of the Chinese about one per cent defaulted, whilst the foreigners defaulted to the extent of about forty per cent. It is a sad commentary on the morality of the West as against the East, at least as far as share speculation is concerned. As things are now, the brokers and their Chinese clients have reason to mutually distrust each other, but the case is entirely different when the Stock Exchange brokers meet to deal with people of their own race. Many a clever fellow could not "operate" on "roulette" owing to lack of the wherewithal with which to

TRY HIS LUCK. bar-bolily speculated on his broker's account on the principle of "head I win, tail you lose." It is this class of foreigner who so very nearly succeeded in completely wrecking the June settlement, and the sooner he is precluded from exercising his talents on the Stock Exchange the better for that institution and the large and influential section of the respectable foreign public. It is all the more unfortunate that things should have happened thus, as living among the millions of China it is our imperative duty to set a better example to the Chinese. *Capital and Commerce*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German Mail of the 16th June has been delivered in London.

A CASE of plague was reported at No. 17, The Penk, on Friday. It was that of an imported Chinaman.

ONE month's hard labour and six hours' stocks was awarded a native in the Police Court on Friday for the larceny of a bundle of clothing.

A NATIVE was fined \$500 at the Magistrate's Court Thursday for having a quantity of opium in his possession. The drug was packed in paper parcels ready for sale. Another man was fined \$100 for a similar offence.

AT 11 p.m., on Thursday, owing to a leak in the electric light fittings, a small fire broke out in the Japanese section of the Nanyang Exhibition. The damage done was only to the decorations and a few glasses.

MESSRS. D. BARNARD and Co., Ltd., have received information that, owing to the severity of the weather, the *s.s. Lightning* had to go to Chittagong on the 6th inst., and discharge part of her cargo which was damaged.

A NATIVE was committed for trial at the Magistrate's Court on Friday for the alleged alteration of a fiduciary Cheated Bank note in order to make it represent \$500. The alteration is supposed to have been effected by means of a water-colour truck.

THE *Toyo Nippo*, a Japanese paper published in Seoul, has been placed under the ban of suspension. This is the result of the paper having published certain matters relating to the situation in Korea, the publication of which is now prohibited.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Harland, Acting Plessey Judge, in the Summary Court on Friday, Mr. Otto Kong Sing made an application for the ejection of a certain tenant. In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Kong Sing stated that the man had paid his rent regularly, but his client wished to get rid of him in order to make way for another party who had signified his desire to pay more.

We have received from Messrs. H. Price and Co., Ltd., a sample bottle of "King George IV" whisky, and also a couple of packs of cards and a bridge marker advertising the whisky. The "King George IV" whisky is manufactured by the Distillers Company, Limited, of London and Edinburgh, and is one of their best-known products at home. It is mild, mellow and smooth, and is in every respect an ideal whisky. The Distillers Company control the largest distilleries in the world, and everything coming from them is necessarily of the very best obtainable.

THE English Mail of the 11th June has been delivered in London.

A NATIVE was fined \$1000 on Monday for running a gambling school at Shau-ki-wan.

LIEUT. A. Williams of the A.S.C. Hongkong arrived at Taikoo on the 23rd May and visited Spong and Malapal Estates.

A PRIVATE belonging to the 11th Rajput was fined \$5 at Magistrate's Court on Wednesday morning for throwing stones at a native.

MR. Andrew Forbes of Messrs. B. & Co. has joined the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A NATIVE was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistrate's Court Saturday for returning from banishment.

TENDERS are invited for the right to post notices and advertisement boards at the various stations on the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

A CHINAMAN was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour at the Magistrate's Court Saturday for committing burglary in a house at Shau-ki-wan.

THREE men were committed for trial at the Magistrate's Court Saturday for cutting and wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm.

THE *N. B. Herald* understands that the Petroleum Syndicate is going to start operations early this month in the vicinity of Mompakul.

OWING to the breakdown of the ice machinery there was quite an ice famine in Kuala Lumpur the other day. As much as 8 cents was paid for a lb.

TWO men were awarded six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in the Police Court on Wednesday morning for returning from banishment.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai Loan Investment Co., held on 6th inst., an interim dividend of 6 per cent for the half-year ended June 30 was declared.

A SEVENTEEN-year-old youth was awarded six months' hard labour and six hours' stocks at the Magistrate's Court Monday morning for snatching a gold earring from the person of a Chinese woman.

THE chief quartermaster at Manila has announced that all bids for furnishing an ocean-going transport have been rejected and that plans will be made from their own designs and that proposals will soon be called for the construction of a new ship in accordance with the plans.

THE Resident, Kudat, in his monthly report for April, states that on the 25th of last month some Malay fishermen found a ball of Jelutong rubber floating in the Bay and handed it over to the Police. The ball was marked "Tatu No. 1" and it would be interesting to know where this came from.

It will interest many here to learn that Col. H. G. Fison, D.S.O., A.D.C., formerly commander of the Royal West Kent Regiment, and now Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern Command, is to be married some time in the autumn to May, daughter of the late Sir Alfred Hickman, Bart.

IN Dutch South-East Borneo, in the Matanara district which is famed for its diamonds, fresh diggings have been discovered. The resulting diamond fever has led to such a rush for digging licences that their issue now averages one thousand a month. So far the diggers have been fortunate.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 10th July, 1910:-

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	105	185
Chinese	170	2,534
Total	275	2,719

CAPTAIN William H. Bensch, U.S. quarter-master in charge of water transportation, who was sent over to China to make an examination of the ships which were offered for sale to the United States Government for the purposes of inter-island service, has returned to Manila. He will make a report and recommendation in the matter to the chief quartermaster. It is understood the bids will all be rejected however and new proposals called for.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred at Towkay Lee "Tin" Lee's open cast mine at Mengshan last week. A large quantity of earth fell in and five Chinese coolies were buried. Other coolies went to their assistance immediately and succeeded in digging out two men, but they were both dead. Three men are still buried. Five others were injured. The fall is stated to have been due to the dry weather which cracked the top layer of the earth and caused a crack.

THE following is from the *London and China Express* of June 17:- With a more active trade demand prices of Fine Hard Part advanced rapidly, to 10s. 7d. being paid 1st August, September, delivery. At this sharp advance some reaction took place, but the under tone is firm. Fine Hard on the spot and near is now quoted 10s. 2d. value, July-August delivery sold at 10s. 2d. and value, and August-September at 10s. 3d. and sellers. Soft Fine quoted 9s. 8d. value. The receipts at Para this month are 415 tons, against 60 tons last year. Plantation is quoted at about 9s. 8d. for good average sheet.

THE sudden rise in wages arising from the heavy demand for Java has had a demoralising effect on the coolie class there. It is said that an increased wage does not spur the natives to work more. When a Javanese earns in five days what it formerly took him nine days to get, the usual result is that he knocks off and remains idle for the remaining four days. This disinclination to work even when coolies are well paid renders the labour question in Java more difficult. The increase in wages now only beginning will soon raise the cost of production until it becomes burdensome on the smaller estates. Should the labour shortage once set in, the heavily capitalised estates will, it is thought, have bad times.

THE Messageries Maritimes Company intends to go away with the branch service connecting at Saigon with the line to Singapore linked with the P. and O. mail. The idea is that the Tonkin mails should go in the P. and O. steamers direct to Hongkong. From there, they will be despatched to Tonkin ports. The Tonkin home mail will then be forwarded to Hongkong by despatch by the P. and O. service. By this change, the Indo-China Government will save about 100,000 francs a year. The M. M. Company's Tonkin service carries few passengers and hardly any cargo, says an exchange. The Chamber of Commerce at Saigon to which the matter was referred did not favour the idea, and asked the M. M. Company for further information. It seems that the sailing service is of advantage to the public, though the company loses by it.

A TORPEDO about three metres long was picked up in the Gulf by a Siamese torpedo boat and taken to Bangkok.

At the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday, a Chinese was committed for trial for kidnapping a four-year-old boy. The infant was found in prisoner's possession yesterday.

HIS Majesty's Warrant authorizing the continued use of the Public Seal lately in use in Hongkong until another seal shall have been prepared is published in the *Gazette*.

A FINE of \$500 or two months' hard labour was imposed on a native at the Magistrate's Court on 6th inst. for having a quantity of prepared opium in his possession at Shau-ki-wan.

A CHINESE broker was charged at the Magistrate's Court Saturday with altering a five-dollar banknote to represent \$500. The case was remanded. Sergeant Wills prosecuted.

THE Chinese are immensely interested in the Russo-Japanese agreement. They believe that it does not mention Korea, but strengthen the agreement ratified in 1907 between Russia and Japan.

THE appointment of Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield, A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.M.E., to act as second marine surveyor, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Russell, with effect from the 15th instant, is gazetted.

THE Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd. informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended June 25 amounted to 27,107.49 tons, and the sales during the period to 23,777.15 tons.

THE *Ceylon Observer* learns by the home mail of May 27, that the busts of ex-Governors Sir West Ridgeway and Sir Henry Blake, being prepared for the Ceylon Legislative Council Chamber by the well-known sculptor Mr. George Wade, had been finished and were on their way to London from Italy where Mr. Wade has had them cut.

THE United States are strongly pressing their proposal to hold the Conference at the Hague for convening the recommendation of the Shanghai Opium Commission; the Government of India are by no means in favour of the proposal. The *Pioneer* hopes the India Office may be able to influence the British Government against agreeing to the proposal.

THE fifth edition of the New Street Index, by Arthur Chapman, Government Assessor, revised and corrected up to date of issue, will be ready early in September. The Street Index is invaluable to solicitors, insurance companies, architects and surveyors, estate agents, property brokers, and all who are interested in land and house property in the Colony. Copies should be ordered at once as the edition is limited. Price \$5.00 per copy.

THIS directorate of the sugar trust has disavowed the ownership of land in the Philippine Islands. In answer to questions by agents of the Government the management of the trust has denied that the organization was in any way interested in the purchase of the San Jose estate in Mindoro, either directly or indirectly. Mr. Foulie, who purchased the Mindoro estate, and is now managing the property, according to the officials of the trust, is in no way the representative of that concern and holds no property in the Philippines.

MESSRS. F. W. Barker and Co. are advised by telegram that a Company under the same auspices as Lanadon Rubber Estates Ltd., with a nominal capital of £100,000, in 21 shares has been registered in London to acquire the Clony Hubber Estate. Seventy thousand shares constitute the present issue, of which 30,000 will be issued to the vendors as fully paid in satisfaction of the purchase price. The *Strait Times* understands that shareholders in Lanadon Rubber Estates Ltd., and Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited, will be offered one share at par in this Company for every complete share for which they appear on the Registers of those Companies on the 22nd June last, and that prospectuses and application forms were posted to shareholders in the East by the mail of the 24th June last.

RETURNS of the average amount of banknotes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1910, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks:-

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$4,178,731	\$1,000,000	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 11,339,467	12,000,000	
National Bank of China, Limited, 33,037	nil.	
Total, \$15,551,205	16,000,000	

NEWS was received in Shanghai on 5th inst of the death at the hospital, in Chiao-shan, of Captain Edward S. Woolley of the I. O. steamer *Kingsling*. The deceased was a well-known and careful navigator on the China coast, and he was highly esteemed by his employers. He was a native of Island Town, New Zealand, and was 54 years of age. He joined the Indo-China Company in 1901 and was assigned to duty as second officer of the I.O. *s.s. El Dorado*. He gained rapid promotion and served in various ships of the company and in 1909 was appointed master, his last ship being the *Kingsling*. For some time past he had been suffering from slight touches of fever, but he appeared to be in good health when he left for last week. When the vessel arrived at Chiao-shan he found that he had been taken ashore to the hospital, where he received every attention. His condition continued to grow worse and his wife was wired for and she intended leaving for the North when the news was received that death had supervened. *Shanghai Times*.

THE Manila *Caballero* of 28th ult. says:-Albert S. Falconer committed suicide yesterday morning on board the steamship *Tan*. No cause for the deed has yet been assigned but it is generally believed to have been the result of long sickness, he having been afflicted with amoebic dysentery for several months past. In his official capacity of boarding officer in the inspector's division of the custom house, he boarded the *Tan* yesterday morning. At some time during the early morning, between half past eight and nine o'clock he cut both wrists with a three inch blade of an ordinary pocket knife and stabbed himself with another knife. He was found about ten o'clock. The coroner and the police were notified and a doctor of the bureau of health sent for. Dr. McKeehan of the quarantine service being out in the quarantine service being out in the bay, Dr. McKeehan of the bay. Dr. Newbome, doctor had reached the ship in the meantime. After an examination of the body it was removed to the Malecon morgue. Albert S. Falconer was a native of Mississippi and a brother of Bolivar L. Falconer, director of the bureau of civil service. He was about 37 years of age and had been in the Philippine service since October 19th, 1904.

COMMERCIAL.

July 16th, noon.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:-

Allagars	7/10
Anglo-Java	Th. 10
Anglo-Malay	10/6
Balgonwale	10
Batu Tigar	10
Bentam	—
Bukit Kajang (pp)	—
Bukit Rajah	—
Caray United	23/6 prem.
Changfield	10/1
Chongkat Serrang	14
Cheras	10
Damansara	10/1
Eastern International	35/ prem.
Fed. Selangore	—
Glenahilly	\$2.75
Glenahilly	—
Goldcoast	—
Golden Hill	12/6
Highland and Lowland	16/6
Indragiri	17
Isch Kenneths	—
Jequies	—
Jonglandors	—
Kamuning	8/3 prem.
Kuala Lumpur	102/6
Lanadon (fully paid)	—
Lanadon (ppd.)	—
Labus	—
Ledbury	90/1
Logg	10/6
London Asiatic	10/1
London Ventures	7/10
Merlimas	—
Pajans	\$18
Pegohs	\$34
Rubber Trusts	42/6 prem.
Saggas	30/1
Sandycrofts	35/5
Sapongs	—
Seafields	—
Sekoogs	37/6 prem.
Shelfords	74/6
Singapore & Johore	\$18
Sumatra Parat	15/1
Sungei Chooh	10/1
Sungei Kapang	16/3
Tangkah	37/1 prem.
Tangkah	35/1 prem.
Toerangle	1/1 prem.
Ulu Rautu	—
United Serrang	13/6
United Singapore	\$2
United Sumatras	13/6
United Langkats	—

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 8257

星期六六月二二

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

大拜禮

號六十月七年七

Small Copy to Order.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £15,000,000

STEELING £1,500,000 at 2 1/2%
SILVER £1,500,000 at 2 1/2%

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF £1,000,000

GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS:
G. Balloch, Esq., Chairman.
Robert Shaw, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. H. Armstrong, Esq.,
J. W. Anderson, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick,
G. R. Lenzman, Esq.,
S. A. Levy, Esq.,
F. Job, Esq.,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.,
H. A. Shale, Esq.,
H. A. Shale, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2% per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000

RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPERTIES £1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per annum.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1910.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS Yen 10,250,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKIN, NEWCHOW, LONDON, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit—

For 12 months 4% p.a.

For 6 months 3 1/2% p.a.

For 3 months 3% p.a.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1910.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND COMPANIES:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)

Direction der Deutsche-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank, Berlin

Bank für Handel und Industrie

Robert Warnecke & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt a.M.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim & Co., Köln.

Bayrische Hypothek und Wechselbank, München.

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 4% per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1907.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP—GOLD \$25,000,000

RESERVE FUND—GOLD \$25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2% per annum on the daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per annum.

For 6 months 3 1/2% per annum.

For 3 months 3% per annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

Insurance.

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD., OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

Alexander McLeod, Esq., Chairman.

G. Stephenson, Esq.

Lee Yung Si, Esq.

J. H. McMichael, Esq.

G. R. Burkill, Esq.

J. A. Wattle, Esq., Manager Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Nell, F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Insurance Companies' Act, England.

Insurance in Force—\$3,404,452.00

Assets—\$7,114,490.08

Income for Year—\$573,834.81

Total Security to Policyholders—7,885,852.53

LEFFERTS (KNOX, Esq.) Hongkong, District Manager.

B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT GARS as per Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 2.15 p.m., 4.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL GARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 1st Floor, 1st Floor.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Peninsular and Oriental.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR SHANGHAI, LONDON, &c., via usual Ports.

ASSAYE, About 21st July. Freight and Passage.

DELHI, About 23rd July. Freight and Passage.

BANCA, About 24th July. Freight only.

SOMALI, About 27th July. Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, NUBIA, About 23rd July. Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SPECIAL VALUE IN STRAW HATS FROM \$2.50 each IN THE LATEST STYLES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Kupper's Pilsener Beer.

The Leading Beer in the Far East.

SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1910.

Hotels.

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!! TO-DAY!!!

7th July, 1910.

UNDER entirely New Management. This popular Seaside Resort has been completely reorganised and re-staffed and special arrangements made for the comfort of guests.

MEALS, AFTERNOON TEAS.

Served at all hours either in the Dining Rooms or on the spacious and Shady Lawns or Verandahs.

Only best Brands of Liquors stocked. Residence Rates on application. All cordially welcome.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAR, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINI. Tel. 16.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

Joint Service of THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON: MONDAY, 11th July.

8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 8.00 A.M. HONAM

10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

CANTON TO HONGKONG: THURSDAY, 14th July.

8.00 A.M. HONAM 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN

10.00 P.M. FATSHAN 5.15 P.M. KINSHAN

FRIDAY, 15th July.

8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN 8.00 A.M. HONAM

10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

SATURDAY, 16th July.

8.00 A.M. HONAM 8.00 A.M. HEUNGSHAN

10.00 P.M. KINSHAN 5.15 P.M. FATSHAN

SUNDAY, 17th July.

10.00 P.M. FATSHAN

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,165 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,165 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 17th JULY.

The Company's Steamship "SUI-AN," will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 5 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

By kind permission of Col. Prior and Officers, the Band of the 13th Rajputs under Bandmaster Coke will play during the trip.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

First class fare by steamer leaving at 1 P.M. and returning with excursion steamer at 5 P.M. \$4. Single Fare also \$4.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUHOV LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 575 Tons and "NANNING" 575 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuho every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuho for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Company's direct steamers "Lien" and "Yuen". These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR), opposite the Bank Place.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UPPER RATE.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

ASTOR HOUSE.

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms. Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class Accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMBAU, Proprietor.

N. HEUMERTHAL, Manager.

Telephone 799. Telegrams "Astor" and "Hk."

THE "REMINGTON" TYPEWRITER.

It is not the cheapest when purchased, but it is the cheapest in the long run, as it is proved by the fact that the number of Remingtons sold annually is greater than that of any other make.

It has always been and is to-day the recognized leader among writing machines.

It does the best work and more doing it than any other.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND CANTON: J. H. HARRIS & CO., 10, BATTERY ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

Intimation.

Powell's
Alexandra
Buildings.ARE
PRODUCERS
OFTHE MOST
UP-TO-DATE
TIME AND
LABOUR-SAVING
DEVICES.IN
MODERN
OFFICE
FITTING.

FILING

CABINETS

With nests of
drawers

SUITABLE FOR

Every Description

of

NUMERICAL

and

ALPHABETICAL

FILING

DESKS,

CHAIRS,

TABLES,

BOOKCASES,

CUPBOARDS, &c.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1910

THE STORMS IN GERMANY.

TOWN SWEEPED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Berlin, 14th June.

Altenshr, one of the most exquisite little towns in the Rhine district, has been swept out of existence by a cloud-burst, which, by causing a sudden and enormous swelling in a mountain torrent, practically filled up the hollow valley between the hills in which Altenshr lies. The valley of the Ahr, on account of its great beauty, is one of the most visited parts of the Rhine. It lies on the western side of the great river, about half-way between Coblenz and Cologne. It is served by a branch railway line from Remagen, which runs along the Ahr, between the hills. The old town, Altenshr, with a population of 1,000 inhabitants, is beautifully situated in a rocky basin 497 feet above sea level. The vineyards of the district are its chief resource. Around the town, on all sides save one, rise perpendicular cliffs; through which tunnels have been driven for the road and the railway line. The Ahr winds out of the bowl by a course which causes it to double back on its own track. The bed of the river runs between steep, rocky cliffs, which give the water no chance to spread. The river, swollen by the deluge of rain, seems to have filled the bowl; then, with the whole of its gathered force, to have driven itself a track through the railway arch, dashed down the rapids beyond, sweeping away all railway bridges, which stand high above the torrent, demolishing the villages perched on the narrow greenward between the cliffs and the rivers, and drowning hundreds of people. The reports put the loss of life at from 100 to 500. A great many bodies have been found hanging in trees. The gravity of the disaster can best be estimated by the fact that the torrent swept away Altenshr railway bridge, which stood 50 feet above the usual level of the torrent. All communications are interrupted, as Altenshr can only be reached now by a difficult route over the hills or by a long journey round and over the Eifel range. The road and railway in the valley have been swept away. Some sheds in which Italian and Croatian labourers were sleeping close to the river were swept into the stream, and the labourers were drowned in their beds. At Hoenigsen, a builder's shed, where twenty-five workmen were sleeping, was torn away by the flood and the fate of the men is unknown. It is reported from Blickenstein, in Bavaria, that three workmen's barracks, containing four hundred men, were swept away, and that a hundred men were drowned. It is regarded as certain that 250 persons have perished in the Ahr valley. The bridge over the Ahr at Schuld was crowded with people watching the flooded river rising underneath, when it collapsed. Forty-nine bodies have been washed ashore at Schuld. Oberammergau was also flooded in consequence of the storm, railway communication being interrupted, and visitors being kept prisoners in the village.

THE NEW YORK SHARK MARKET.

HEAVY DECLINE.

In a telegram which reached the Foreign Office on the 2nd instant, Mr. Mizuno, Japanese Consul-General in New York, says: "Since the 28th ult. the New York shark market has heavily declined, many shares going down by more than 20 points. Even railway shares which were comparatively firm in the last financial panic have been seriously affected. From yesterday the leading banks have been jointly buying large quantities of shares with the idea of relieving the situation, but with little result. The cause of the slump appears to be the decision arrived at by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the freight-rates charged by certain railway companies were excessive and illegal. Various extremely pessimistic reports are being circulated, but no credit can as yet be placed on them."

RIDING ACCIDENTS IN YOKOHAMA.

Two foreign residents of Yokohama have been seriously injured while horseriding. The *Japan Gazette* reports a rather bad accident which befell Mr. W. S. Moss of Yokohama, on the 4th instant. As far as can be learned, Mr. Moss was riding near Honmoku, when his horse bolted. Mr. Moss was thrown, and in falling caught his foot in the stirrup, the horse dragging him a considerable distance. A Japanese woman endeavoured to stop the horse, and in doing so compelled it to swerve to one side of the road, thus enabling Mr. Moss to release his foot. Mr. Moss, who was unconscious for several hours, was badly cut about the face, and several ribs were broken. Dr. Davies was called in, and the patient's injuries were immediately attended to. It is reported that Mr. Moss's injuries are rather serious.

The *Gazette* also learns that Mr. H. Blum, of Yokohama Brewery on the 4th instant, was thrown from his horse, and dislocated his shoulder.

INOCULATING COWS.

"WHOLE HERD DIES."

It is not so long ago that the fatal inoculation for plague occurred in the Punjab that made the Government of that province hesitate to render the operation compulsory, says an *Indian Exchange*. We have had an incident of a somewhat similar character at Kolbatty on the Nilgiris, where a veterinary officer inoculated the whole herd of cows of the Dowham dairy for rinderpest with a fatal issue. The cows were mostly all English imported and being acclimated were highly valued by their owner. He was asked to have them inoculated, and told although none exhibited signs of the disease, that they would be permanently immune, an assurance he accepted, and allowed the whole herd to be operated upon. In a short time all the animals were dead, and the owner complains his loss at Rs. 7,000 for which, it is hoped, the Government will compensate him.

THE CARNEGIE OF CHINA.

FRENCH EXPEDITION'S DISCOVERY.

China also once had a great library-giver. Its Carnegie, says the *Peking Daily News*, was Houei-Tse, a rich merchant who lived in the first of the fifth century. He gave away libraries all over China and Turkestan and furnished the workmen to build them. In each he installed a corps of Buddhist monks. He did not make his money in steel, like Mr. Carnegie, but in ships and caravans. It was one of the conditions of his gifts that his picture should adorn the wall of the library. Notwithstanding the generosity of Houei-Tse and the extent of his benevolence his name has been unknown for centuries and the walls which held his pictures have been hidden from view. The story of his good deeds has been brought to light through the explorations of a French expedition in Chinese Turkestan.

The members of the expedition found about 300 grottoes filled with interesting rock paintings near a place called Tosen Houang, once a powerful city, but now a collection of huts in a desert. In olden times, before the Chinese had learned not to cut down all the trees, it was not a desert—another lesson we may learn from the Orientals. The wind blew away from the sand and the walked in door of a cave was disclosed to the explorers. Inside were found some 20,000 rolls of manuscripts and packages of learning had been walled up about 1055, under menace of an invasion, probably. Among the manuscripts was the deed which Houei-Tse gave to the monks when the library was founded. His character is shown in its words, translated as follows:

"Libraries I have given by the score. I have scattered them over all the land that the light of learning may be dimmed and that the grateful may do honour to my memory. Into dark places I have thrown the light and the light will be with me forever. In this library which I have built and furnished and into which I have caused to be placed many honourable treasures and works, it is my desire that my portrait be placed, and the name of the giver, for other generations to see."

The discovery of the monument to the philanthropy of this oriental Carnegie goes to sustain the idea held by Edgar Allan Poe that everything had been tried out in China centuries ago.

CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE THREATENED BOYCOTT.

San Francisco, June 15.—Ending the result of a final appeal to the Federal authorities for the return of the detention bonds to San Francisco, the Chinese have decided to call off the projected boycott on American goods, and today cablegrams will be sent to the various mercantile bodies in China notifying those organizations that nothing will be done in the matter until a decisive answer is received from the United States Government.

Former Judge Carroll Cook, attorney for the Six Companies and other similar organizations in Chinatown, will leave this morning for Washington for the purpose of placing before the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the demands of the local Chinese. Attorney Cook will carry with him credentials from the Chinese Consul-General, the Six Companies and other kindred organizations. He will also have with him a number of affidavits from Chinese who have recently entered this port testifying to the abuses which they claim to have endured.

The local Chinese request that the detention sheds shall be removed from Angel Island to this city, on the ground that they are unable to induce their witnesses to take the lengthy trip which a visit to the island necessitates. Another request which Attorney Cook will make will be, that an interpreter representing the Chinese who desire to enter this country shall be present at the inquiries, the charge being made that the Government interpreter often abuses his position on the amount of the bribe given him by the Chinese.

Attorney Cook said last night that his visit to Washington was in the nature of a final effort to have the United States Government recognize the rights of the Chinese to equal treatment at this port. Cook said that as matters now stand the regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, as interpreted at this port, prevent the Chinese from receiving a fair and impartial trial and examination.

Should his visit prove to be of no avail, the attorney said that the result would probably be a boycott, which would cause a loss of billions of dollars to the merchants of this country.

A PARSEE LANTHARIAN.

MUTINY SERVICES.

The *Dewan Herald* publishes the following interesting paragraph received from a correspondent at Badnera:—Mr. Hofmanjee Kharas of Akola died here on the 3rd of June after one day's illness. He was born in 1803. He had rendered very valuable assistance in extinguishing the great Surat fire of 1834, and had saved many lives. He was once a strong and stalwart man and was a great athlete. He was an expert rider and swimmer. He went to China on a commercial errand. In 1857, when all India was in tumult, on his return there was great havoc in the Ellichpur Camp. Col. Hamilton, the then Commissioner, Sir Richard Temple, (afterwards Governor of Bombay) and the Resident, entrusted Mr. Hofmanjee to take their families into his charge, and lead them to Bombay. Mr. Hofmanjee readily consented to do it though he had to suffer great loss in trade thereby and not caring for his own life, at the crisis, he started on foot with the European families, and brought them safely to Bombay. They all put up at Walkeshwar with the Dunlops where they came subsequently into imminent danger. During this emergency when all the officers' lives were in great danger, Dunlop's father taught Hofmanjee's help. He tried his best to protect them for some time and afterwards took them to England. After 6 months, he returned, and was carrying on trade in Baras, where he amassed a large fortune.

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear raising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind? Like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrophula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh, L. R. C. P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take. You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists."

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OUR WONDERFUL SELEC-TIONS OF
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STONES, &c.,

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CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1910.

NOTICE.

M. RALI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph Office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, and Room.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 14th July, 1910. 100 cts. per \$ Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef steaks & prime cut—Mel Lung Pa 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 21

" Roast—Shia 22

" Breast—Ngau Lam 23

" Soup, Tong Yuk 24

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 25

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 26

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Ching 27

" Kidneys—Ngau Yik 28

" Tail—Ngau Mei 29

" Liver—Ngau Gon 30

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 31

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai 32

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai 33

" Leg—Yeung Pui 34

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau 35

" Pig's Chilling—Chi chong 36

" Brains—Chi Kow 37

" Feet—Chi Kow 38

" Fry—Chi Chak 39

" Head—Chi Tai 40

" Heart—Chi Sum 41

" Kidneys—Chi Yik 42

" Liver—Chi Koa 43

" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwai 44

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 45

" Leg—Chi Pui 46

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau 47

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 48

" Kook—Yeung Sum 49

" Kidneys—Yeung Yik 50

" Liver—Yeung Gon 51

" Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai 52

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 53

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 54

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 55

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 56

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 57

" Capons, Large, Small—Shi Kai 58

" Ducks—Ap 59

" Doves—Pai Kan 60

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai 61

" Fowls, Canton—Kai 62

" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 63

" Geese—Ngo 64

" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Yik 65

" Nge 66

" Mink Deer—Wong Keng 67

" Hare—To Chai 68

" Partridge—Chi Khoo 69

" Pheasant—Shan Kai 70

" Pigeons, Canton—Pai Kup 71

" Holbow—Holbow Pak Kup 72

" Quail—Um Okan 73

" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chouk 74

" Snipe—Sa Chai 75

" Turkeys, Cocks—Fa Kai Kung 76

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" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap 78

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" Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Sul 80

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FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 82

" Bream—Bia Yu 83

" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Shi Yu 84

" Carp—Li Yu 85

" Catfish—Chi Yu 86

" Codfish—Muo Yu 87

" Crabs—Hoi 88

" Cuddie Fish—Muk Yu 89

" Dab—Sa Maug Yu 90

" Dace—Wong Mel Lam 91

" Dog Fish—Titi Yu 92

" Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu 93

" Fresh water—Tam Sol Yu 94

" Yellow—Wong Shi 95

" Frog—Tien Kai 96

" Garoupa—Sak Pan 97

" Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu 98

" Herring—Tso Pak 99

" Halibut—Cheung Kwai Yu 100

" Labrus—Wong Fa Yu 101

" Loach—Wo Yu 102

" Lobster—Lung Ha 103

" Mackerel—Chi Yu 104

" Monk Fish—Moo Yu 105

" Mullin—Chi Yu 106

" Oysters—Sang Hoi 107

" Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu 108

" Pouch—Tan Loo 109

" Pike—Fa Yu 110

" Placod—Pai Yu 111

" Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong 112

" Pomfret, White—Pak Chong 113

" Prawns—Ming Ha 114

" Ray—Pai Yu 115

" Rock Fish—Sak Kan Kung 116

" Roach—Chi Yu 117

" Salmon, (Steel), fresh water—Ma Yu 118

" Sea bream—Ma Yu 119

" Shark—Ma Yu 120

" Skate—Ma Yu 121

" Shrimp—Ma Yu 122

" Snapper—Ma Yu 123

" Sole—Ma Yu 124

" Trench—Ma Yu 125

" Turbot—Ma Yu 126

" Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu 127

" White Belt—Ngau Yu Chai 128

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yik 129

" Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 130

" (Quebec)—Tie Chai Ping 131

" (Kashmir)—Ma Yu 132

" Small—Hoi Tong 133

" Custard—Yan Lai Chai 134

" Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Shing 135

" (brides), Macao—San Heng Chai 136

" Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai 137

" Carambolas—Yeung Ton 138

" Cocconuts—Yah Tai 139

" Grapes—Sin Tai Tai 140

" Lemons, Ohlha—Ning Moong 141

" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong 142

" Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chai 143

" Fresh, Lai Chai 144

" Limes, (Sagron)—Sai Kung 145

" Moong 146

" Mango, Manila—Lai Sang Moong 147

" Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 148

" Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai per doz 149

" Oranges, Tim Chong 150

" Small—Tai Koi 151

" Mandarin—Tin Kai 152

" Olives—Pak Lam 153

" Passion Fruit 154

" Pear, (American)—Kam San Shui Li 155

" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 156

" Peanuts, Fa Sang 157

" Persimmons, Large, Hung Chai 158

" Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheng Foon 159

" 2nd quality—Sheng Foon 160

" Paw-law 161

" Paw-law 162

" Plantain—Tai Chai 163

" Plum, Swallow—Hung Lai 164

" Pungo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau 165

" Walnuts, Hop Ton 166

" Green—Sang Hop

Intimation.



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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

RUBBER AND PERUVIAN RAILWAYS.

A little, but only a little, has been heard in the outer world about the new railways which are to connect the rubber grounds of the tributaries of the Amazon with the Pacific Coast. The Central Trans-Andean railway starts from the port of Callao and runs through Lima and the coast region till it mounts the Andes and pierces that range at a height of over fifteen thousand feet through a tunnel more than a mile long. At Oroya, 136 miles further on, it separates into two branches, one northward to Pisco, and one southward to Junja and Huancayo. These two lines are of the very greatest interest. They penetrate right into the rubber country. Starting from Callao on the Pacific coast this railway has at its back a third part of the country. It is destined to be the principal artery of the Andean railway system. Few countries possess a system of navigable rivers such as those of Peru. There are more than 15,000 miles of tributaries of the Amazon navigable by steamers of four feet draught and over in Peruvian territory. The route of the railway takes it to the port of Cumana on the river Ucayali, which is the channel of greatest commercial activity, next to the Amazon, in Peru. On this river are the ports of Contamana and Masisea, various small towns and rubber estates, where the vessels which do the river traffic are in the habit of stopping for merchandise. Steamers up to 400 tons belonging to business firms of Iquitos on the Marañon ply between that port and Contamana, seven hundred and fifty miles away. Iquitos is the capital of the Department of Loreto, and it is the centre of an enormous rubber trade which is now occupying the attention of great European and American financiers. A glance at the map will show that a revolution in the rubber trade will be created by the safe carriage of rubber by rail across the Andes to a Pacific port instead of the present casual and wasteful transport by river across dangerous rapids and over thousands of miles along the Amazon river, through Brazil, to Pará. The new Southern Trans-Andean Rail will unite Pará, a port of growing importance on the Pacific Coast, with a port on the Marañon, thus placing direct communication the richest rubber district on earth with the Pacific Ocean. There is also an inter-Andean section of the Southern Railway, which with a basis between Puno and Cuzco is penetrating into the hollows of the River Madre de Dios and of the river Urubamba where rubber is indigenous and apparently inexhaustible.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE number of Chinese living at the Peak and Stonecutters' Island is estimated at 1,700.

THE Imperial Russian Consul advises that the fog syren at Skrypell light-house has been restored from the 22nd June, 1910.

A NATIVE was fined \$100 at the Magistracy this morning for being in possession of quantity of opium on board a Macao steamer.

THE Waiwau proposer to examine into the merits of the Chinese Consuls abroad and to remove or retain them as may be advisable.

It is notified that the English Mission Church, Kowloon, is deleted from the list of places of worship licensed for the solemnization of marriages.

DR. L. P. Marques, the popular medico, is back from his trip to Mexico. He gives a glowing account of the future prospects of South America.

THE correct designation of the church of the Church Missionary Society, situated at Yau-mat, on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1085, is All Saints' Church, Yau-mat.

AN aged shopkeeper was awarded four months' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for infringing a certain trade-mark of the Oriental Tobacco Company.

THE total amount of fees received from the Civil Hospital and its annexes (excluding Victoria Hospital) last year was \$14,340.90 as compared with \$16,170.30.

H.E. WU TING-FANG, ex Minister to the United States, has presented a memorial to the Throne advocating a change in Chinese costume and the cutting off of the queue.

TEN Chinese appeared at the Magistracy this morning for gambling at No. 74, Temple Street, Yau-mat. The two keepers were each fined \$50, one man was fined \$5 and the rest \$3 each.

THE master of the s.s. *Sandia* reports that on the 10th inst. he passed some wreckage, in Latitude 0° 32' N., Longitude 107° 25' E., apparently an overturned junk or lighter, about 25 feet in length and 3 feet above water.

MR. C. N. M. Beckwith, Assistant Harbour Master, has been permitted by the Admiralty to retire from the active list of H. M. S. Navy on pension and to assume the rank of Commander as from the 4th June, 1910.

HYGIENE is taught systematically in all the schools in the Colony and special attention is paid to the teaching of the mode of conveyance of the infection of malaria by the mosquito and the manner in which the mosquito breeds.

THE Chinese masters and pupils at Queen's College have subscribed the sum of \$30.60 towards a fund which is being raised for the object of purchasing rice and selling it at a very low price to the poor people of Canton and neighbourhood.

A MAN was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning with snatching a gold watch chain and a jade stone bangle from the wrist of a five-year-old child outside the Government Civil Hospital. The case was remanded.

A CHINESE telegram says that the Navy Department has telegraphed to the Ministers accredited abroad, instructing them to study the regulations of naval navigation in territorial waters and high seas in those countries, and to submit a report to the Department on the subject.

MR. J. R. M. Smith, chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left for England, via Canada, by the *Empress of India* to-day. Mrs. Smith accompanies her husband home. Mr. Smith was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Wayloong Junior Mess on Thursday last.

JAMES Perkins, a wealthy white planter, was on June 12, discovered in a nude condition chained to a stake in a clearing in a wood near Lake Charles, in Louisiana, U. S. A. A fire had been lit around the victim, who received such injuries from the flames that he died without having revealed the identity of the persons who perpetrated the outrage.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 39 of 1909, entitled an Ordinance to authorize the construction and maintenance of a harbour of refuge upon and over certain portions of the sea bed and foreshore situated upon the harbour frontage at Tai-kok-tsu, Mong-kuk-tsu, and Yau-mat, Kowloon, in this Colony.

DURING last year there were 176 patients under treatment in the Lunatic Asylum. Seven Government servants were admitted and of these, four were treated for alcoholism, one was under observation and three were certified to be insane (2 Indian policemen and 1 Chinese light-housekeeper). Eighty-seven cases were brought in by the police. There were 34 paying patients, (39 in 1908). The deaths numbered 14, nearly 8% of the number under treatment (5% in 1908).

INFORMATION has been received by the Police from the "Ta Ching" Government Bank, Canton, that a considerable number of forged bank notes purporting to be ten-dollar bank notes issued by the Ta Ching Bank are in circulation in this Colony, all persons are warned against accepting the forged notes. The imitation ten dollar "Ta Ching" notes are a very clever and exact imitation of the genuine notes issued by the "Ta Ching Bank," both as regards the general design, the English lettering and the Chinese characters and would probably deceive any ordinary person to whom these differences between the genuine and fraudulent notes had not been explained.

Colowan Blockade.

PIRATES' TREACHERY.

PRISONERS AND ARMS CAPTURED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao, 16th July, 1910.

From day to day I have chronicled the tragic events; and others, that have been enacted in the island of Colowan and surrounding waters during a memorable week. There was little note to forward by the mail of Friday morning, since when, however, although no momentous occurrence has transpired during the interval, events of rather more than casual interest to your readers have to be recorded. In the order of importance, though not of chronological narrative, I have to place the arrival of some of the captured pirates. Handcuffed and

UNDER AN ARMED ESCORT a gang of some eighteen sea rovers—local descendants of men who some centuries ago terrorized the maritime coast of South China, and who have led a life of plunder and depredation—disembarked at the Naval Wharf at Barra at 5.15 p.m. yesterday. I just happened to be in that neighbourhood at the time and was an eye-witness of the disembarkation. The men were a desperate-looking lot and to all appearances hardened to a life of adventure which was sustained by the proceeds of murder and blackmail. The gang was the object of curiosity by their peaceful trading compatriots on the waterfront. All were manacled and as soon as they stepped ashore from the Government launch which conveyed the prisoners to Macao they were marched up to the Monte Fort, there to be incarcerated in the military prison, where chances of escape are impossible, pending trial.

THE RESCUED BOYS, who had been held in captivity by the pirates, are also now in Macao. They were brought over yesterday and, sad to relate, had been unwittingly made to suffer by the charges from the Portuguese troops who proceeded on the offensive to act the part of their redeemers. The deliverance has been effected true enough, but at the price of much blood, such is the irony of Fate. All the eight boys are under surgical treatment at the military hospital of San Jacinto, where they are tended with all care and solicitude by the officers in charge. As their injuries, in most cases, are of a minor character, they are expected to make rapid progress towards recovery.

ANOTHER JUNK SUNK. I don't remember having seen it stated in any of the reports of the correspondents of the newspapers in Hongkong that a Chinese junk loaded with the slaves of war for the beleaguered natives was sunk the other day. This vessel was lying in shallow water in one of the sheltered bays. Report has it that at one of the earlier stages in the first encounter of the first day, some of the pirates used the junk as a point of vantage from which to direct their rifle fires at the commanding officers directing operations from the gunboat *Macao*. The use of smokeless powder did not disclose the position whence the stray bullets missed their targets, but it so happened, that a soldier on shore at Colowan discovered that the junk was no peaceful fishing smack but was a dangerous enemy on mischief bent. This information was promptly conveyed to First-Lieut. M. Although Pinto Busto, who, thereupon, commanded that the muzzle of his death-dealing weapons on board be turned in the direction of the "war" junk. Order to "open fire" was promptly given and in the next few seconds the boat lay a helpless derelict on the shores of Colowan with her high stern snapping out of the shallow muddy water of the bay. The junk was a valuable prize; as subsequent inspection led to the discovery of a large number of rounds of ammunition.

AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT. Late yesterday afternoon the report was freely discussed of the sinking of a refugee junk by one of the Chinese cruisers watching operations off Colowan. The story is to the effect that one of the gunboats under Commodore Wu, the commander-in-chief of the mosquito flotilla, observed a boat putting off from Colowan. Its intention appeared to be to shape a course clear of the combined naval cordon. While the junk was thus manoeuvring within the maritime limit of the Portuguese, the Chinese commander was contentedly watching her movements. But no sooner did she cross the line than she was halted to stop. This injunction the junk failed to observe and as by this time she was within Chinese territorial waters, the native cruiser sent a shell through her and the junk sank. I have no authority to vouch the accuracy of the report, but as it is circulating with a great deal of persistence I am reporting it only as a rumour.

SUING FOR PEACE. At dawn yesterday flags of truce were seen on the eminence of several of the hill-tops on the island. I was told that directly they were observed the commanding officer in charge of the field operations, at Colowan, sent a flying despatch to His Excellency Governor Marques at Macao, and the reply which he received from his Chief was that he was to comply with instructions.

Later in the day a small body of Portuguese troops started out to ascend the heights in the direction of the White Flag. To their surprise and as leading to suspicion on the part of the Chinese brigands, a musketry volley was fired by the latter from their commanding position, whereupon the European soldiers retreated. To force a march under circumstances pointing to a desire on the part of the Chinese to surrender but in reality to greet the Portuguese with an unexpected fusillade would have been reckless, especially when every opportunity was being given to allow the Chinese to give up arms and to decide upon unconditional submission as they must inevitably have to do before many days are over.

In conversation with a passenger by the Hongkong steamer last evening I was told that the White Flag at least two of them—were distinctly visible from the deck of the steamer, of course, with the aid of marine glasses.

SOUVENIR HUNTERS are not awaking. I have seen quite a number of ball cartridges that have been captured. It is said by one who has been to the "front" that the Chinese have even been using "Dum-dum" expanding bullets. These I have not seen myself, but some empty cartridge shells are finding their way in the private collections of those who have a liking for treasuring souvenirs of the kind. The arms that have fallen into the hands of the Portuguese are said to be of the Martini and Mauser patterns, even superior to those in use by the Portuguese troops.

CANNONADING TO BE RESUMED. I had a conversation with a naval officer yesterday. He made no secret of the fact that, unless the Chinese surrender by 1 p.m. to-day, a naval contingent will be landed by the gunboat *Patia*, who will co-operate with the land forces and march against the Chinese. The plan is to shell their fortified positions. It is hoped that the demonstration of force alone will convince the Chinese of the futility of hopeless resistance and that they will yield to the inevitable situation without a resort to physical force which may be attended by painfully disastrous consequences.

THE CITY OF THE DEAD. The market-place of Colowan is a veritable city of the dead. The abominable emanations from the corpses in a rapidly advancing state of putrefaction render the task of burying the dead a most nauseous affair. A returning *ranchero* (i.e., a steward of the camp mess) from Colowan, who is attached to the Artillery Corps, tells of the difficulty encountered in burying the dead bodies fast enough. The task is rendered doubly more difficult for the men who have to toil under the blazing heat of the sun. This same man is my authority for the statement that men, women and children innumerable have already been buried. The scavenging duties in the main village, now a heap of hopeless ruin, are anything but easy to carry out in the present trying circumstances.

A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION. Mr. Luiz Nolasco da Silva and Mr. Silva Mendes, both of the legal profession, have identified themselves prominently in a public subscription which invites money from the citizens for the purchase of little comforts, like tobacco and light refreshing beverages, for the soldiers at Colowan. When I saw the list yesterday already three foolscap pages of paper were fully inscribed with names, which goes to show the tangible appreciation of the Portuguese of the services rendered by their soldier brethren.

DEPARTURE OF THE "DONA AMELIA." The Portuguese cruiser *Rancho Dona Amelia*, which was to have left Hongkong the other day, did not proceed to Macao on Wednesday. We understand that the delay was due to some slight repairs to her boilers. However, at noon to-day the cruiser cast off her moorings at the men-of-war anchorage and shaped a course, westward with destination to Macao. Owing to her greater draught it will go, he possible for the *Dona Amelia* to approach too close to the island of Colowan, but her presence in the Macao roadstead will be useful in an emergency. Her larger complement of men will enable a bigger naval contingent to be landed if occasion calls for further reinforcements ashore. There is little likelihood, however, that the *Dona Amelia* will be requisitioned into active service in Macao's "little war."

HONGKONG AMBULANCE SERVICE.

AVAILABLE DAY AND NIGHT. A complete ambulance service has been established throughout the City, and ambulances can now be procured not only at any hour of the night or day by telephoning (No. 365) to the Disinfecting Station, Tai-ping-shan, but additional ones have been stationed at the following places for use by the Police in all cases of emergency:—

The Bay View Police Station.
No. 1 Police Station.
The Recreation Ground, Happy Valley.
Eastern District Sanitary Matshed (near No. 2 Police Station).
The Sailors Home, Arsenal Street.
The City Hall.
The Supreme Court.
The Central Police Station.
The Fire Brigade Station, Queen's Road Central.
The New Western Market.
The Tung Wah Hospital.
The entrance gate in Queen's Road West to the Government Civil Hospital.
The Western District Sanitary Office.
The Cadet Depot, Kennedy Town.

Outside the City limits ambulances have also been stationed at the Pokfulam Police Station, at No. 6 Police Station, Peak, at Aberdeen, Shaukiwan and Stanley Police Stations, at the Water Police Station at Tsai-she-tsu and at the Kowloon-Canton Railway Camps. The Kowloon Disinfecting Station (Telephone No. 44 K) also serves Kowloon in the same manner that the City is served by the Tai-ping-shan Disinfecting Station.

These are all hand ambulances on bicycle or light wooden wheels, with rubber tyres, and of the St. John Ambulance pattern. Those stationed in the City are in the charge of the various District inspectors, whose duty it is to see that they are kept clean and efficient, and that they are disinfecting after use. At the Sanitary Stations coolies are always available for the conveyance of these ambulances, but at the other stations the Police provide volunteers or engage street coolies for this purpose, while if the ambulance has been soiled or used for an infectious case, the Sanitary Department is notified so that it may be cleaned and disinfected at once.

The European ambulances at the City Disinfecting Station were used 148 times last year while those at the Eastern and Western Sanitary Offices in the City were used 151 times. The European Ambulance at the Kowloon Disinfecting Station were used 11 times and the Chinese ambulances 141 times, while the ambulance at the compound of Water Police had been used 1 time.

CHINESE AND PUBLIC GARDENS.

CONDITIONS IN HONGKONG.

(Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

We notice that in the Shanghai papers of late, there has been a considerable discussion going on about the use or misuse of the public gardens by the Chinese, with particular reference to the exclusion of Chinese from the public gardens of the Model Settlement. In Shanghai, as is well known, the area of 1100 acres is debarraded from entry to the gardens which pertain purely to the Foreign Settlement, and the same thing may be said to apply to many settlements contiguous geographically to Shanghai. But the whole question is an intensely interesting one, bringing in, as it does, the capacity of the Chinese race to enjoy and appreciate the beauties and delights of a made garden.

IN HONGKONG there is little doubt as to the subject either on the part of the public or of the Government, for the opinion appears here to prevail that as the Chinese are the first and best gardeners in the world, naturally they must be the first and foremost in appreciating the beauties of a public garden and of conserving those amenities which make it what it is.

It has always seemed to us regrettable that in the Northern Settlement selection should be allowed to play a part in the settling down of those who shall be denizens of the public gardens, although the argument of the *North China Daily News* may be very sound to the effect that the old order of things must be changed and that what has been provided for the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai shall be preserved for the inhabitants of the Foreign Settlement. It is no doubt too far away from Hongkong for us to venture to dispute an assertion made by such a staid and reputable journal as the *Daily News* which combines absolute accuracy with a perfect keen of things Chinese, but at the same time it seems to lose the POINT OF ITS ARGUMENT.

when it admits that the lack of Foreign consideration for Chinese feelings tends to lead to the Chinese belief that Foreign influences in the Empire are incompatible with Chinese interests and are to be combated on every possible occasion.

In Hongkong we have a different mode of dealing with the entire to our public gardens, so far as the Chinese are concerned. Every one has a right, whatever his rank, to enter into the Botanic Gardens and enjoy the beauties of that lovely spot. No one is galled by a matter of fact, there used to be some signs of resentment on the part of Europeans (ending expression in the local newspaper) that the Gardens were made free of access to all classes irrespective of cleanliness or decency. At the same time, Hongkong would never dream of shutting its Chinese citizens out from the pleasures to be begotten in a sojourn in its public gardens for the reason that a few coolies also obtain admission unbeknown to the keepers of the gate. Better far let one vagrant enjoy himself in the secluded beauty of the spot than that one dozen righteous men should suffer. In this direction we imagine that Hongkong can "show points" to Shanghai, for here, as there, the community is made up for the main part of Chinese, who are our biggest taxpayers and therefore the largest contributors to the

PUBLIC REVENUE.

When it comes to a matter of consideration between the merits or demerits of the respective races who make up the community in such disproportionate numbers, it appears to be foolish to think of shutting out the Chinese from any benefit that the good governance of Great Britain has bestowed upon this or any other Colony. We are all aware that as a race the Chinese are very, indeed, jealous, of the appearance in public of their woman kind and nothing can be more pleasant than to observe the freedom with which Chinese womenfolk enjoy themselves with immunity from insult or even impertinent observation in the beautiful precincts of the Botanic Gardens.

In other places as well one only needs to see to know the pleasure which the Chinese take in bits of beautiful cultivation and the rearing of flowers. In Honam, for instance, one cannot go to the house of any Chinese gentleman without being charmed by the house garden—sometimes, it is true, hidden away amongst most unpromising surroundings—but almost always full of a beauty of itself. There is one suggestion made by our northern contemporary which we would like to quote, and it is this—that if the Chinese up in those regions should desire a public park or gardens of their own there would be little trouble in getting the project set on foot and successfully accomplished. We in Hongkong appear to think differently, for the general opinion is that what is good for one is good for all and what is beneficial to the European resident is equally so to the Chinese who make up the bulk of our population.

PUBLIC BATH-HOUSES.

The free Public Bath-houses erected by the Government at Waichai and in Pound Lane, Tai-ping-shan, and also the temporary bath-houses, fitted up in Chinese tenement houses for this purpose, at 92 Second Street and a Sheng Fung Lane, have been in considerable demand by the poor class of Chinese and the following figures show the total number of persons who have used these bath-houses during the year 1909:—

Waichai 149,747
Pound Lane 210,518
Second Street 75,610
Sheng Fung Lane 2,571

Total 428,446
Separate baths, with an ample supply of hot water, are furnished at each of these bath-houses—that at Waichai is for men only, and is largely used by the cool coolies engaged in coaling ships in the Harbour, and that at Second Street is also for men and boys only. The Pound Lane bath-house has separate buildings for men and for women and children, and the Sheng Fung Lane bath-house is for women and children only.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

COINING OF COPPER CASH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 15th July, 1910.

The Canton branch of the Imperial Mint has obtained permission from the Ta-chih Pu (Ministry of Finance) to resume minting of copper cash for circulation in Canton.

"CHINA FOR THE CHINESE."

Mr. Joseph Lind has for several years held the important position of superintendent of the Faishan-Samshai branch of the Canton-Hankow Railway of the Three Provinces. It is now reported that the railway Office of this branch line has written to Mr. Lind informing him that his services will be no longer required and that his connection with the Company will terminate at the end of the Chinese 6th moon. It is also reported that a Chinese engineer, named Tsai Tin Fook, has been appointed Mr. Lind's successor.

VICEROY INDISPOSED.

H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun is slightly indisposed and has not received any visitors during the past few days.

CHEAP RICE.

The proceeds realized from the sale of cheap rice at the four sheds in the city of Canton on the 11th instant were, as follows:—Eastern shed, \$1,489.50; Western shed, \$4,433.50; Hoan shed, \$1,819 and Woogsha shed, \$1,885.60. On the same day a sum of \$7,000 worth of rice was sold to the villagers.

FRENCH FESTIVITIES.

To-day being the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, sports have been arranged to take place in Shamoon this afternoon in the French Concession. In the evening, fire-works will be let off in the harbour and illuminations will be a feature in the French Concession. The French steamer *Charles Harcourt* will probably not leave for Hongkong at the usual hour but after the pyrotechnic display has been concluded, in order to afford visitors an opportunity of witnessing the fireworks before their departure. In the forenoon the French Consul at Canton, Monsieur Reau, received a number of officials both foreign and Chinese and friends who called on him to offer him their congratulations on the occasion.

CHINESE AERONAUT.

A Chinese named Hui Cheung, a native of the Heungshan district, who has been residing in foreign countries for a number of years, has been successful in making a balloon which he is said to have exhibited on several occasions at Hongkong (sic) and other places. This balloon as advertised by the man can ascend to a height of over 6,000 feet. He has now brought the balloon to Canton for exhibition and has obtained permission from the Taotai of Canton for the purpose. The show will take place for two days on the 18th and 19th instant at half past four each day in the afternoon in a spacious ground at Tai Sha Tou in the vicinity of the Tung Kwan theatre. Admission fees are as follows:—1st class \$2, and 2nd class \$1 and 3rd class 50c.

CHEAP RICE.

The total amount of money realized from the sale of cheap rice in Canton, on the 15th inst. was \$9,575.90, of which \$3,769.40 were collected at the Eastern Shed, \$1,819 at the Western Shed, \$1,819 at the Hoan Shed and \$5,025.50 at the Woogsha shed; in addition to a sum of about \$3,000 collected from the distribution of cheap rice at the four sheds to villagers.

MEDICAL DELEGATE.

Dr. Cheung A-Holt, a returned American student, who was deputed to Norway to attend the Leprosy Conference held there last year as China's representative, has returned to Canton.

CHEAP RICE.

The proceeds realized from the distribution of cheap rice in Canton on the 15th instant were as follows:—Eastern shed, \$3,769.40; Western shed, \$1,819; Hoan shed, \$3,340 and Woogsha shed, \$1,819. In addition to the above figures, a sum of upwards of \$10,000 worth of rice was sold to villagers, who came to Canton to obtain the supply of the daily staple on that day.

SANITARY BOARD.

Following are some of the items in the agenda list for the Sanitary Board meeting on Tuesday next:—

Reply from Government relative to water closets.

Report of the Committee re certain complaints against the Kowloon Conservancy Contractor.

Report of the Committee re a complaint against the Kowloon Conservancy Contractor.

Report of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health relative to rat-catching in Kowloon.

Minutes by the Medical Officer of Health relative to the nullahs to the East of the Military Hospital.

Correspondence relative to an untrained nullah near the Military Hospital.

Correspondence relative to Chai Wan Cemetery.

Correspondence relative to Sektion A of Ma Tau Wai Cemetery.

Correspondence relative to limewashing houses in Shaukiwan and Aberdeen.

Application for permission to erect a water closet and a urinal at Tai-koo Dockyard Marine Lot No. 2 Quarry Bay.

List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1905-1909 for the month of June, 1910.

Correspondence relative to the siting of poultry at No. 7 Lower Macao Row.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES.
THE MARKET CONTINUES FIRM AND STRAIGHT. London, July 16.
The Rubber Market keeps firm, and prices are steady.
Fine sheet is quoted at 9/10 1/2 which is a moderate increase on the last auction. The market is well supplied with the various grades of rubber, but the market price is still 1/2d below the auction price. Sheet 1/2d.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

WAYS THAT ARE DARK.

To those not directly affected by it, the curious manifesto which was issued the other day by Viceroy Yuzo of Canton may have appeared as containing a somewhat curious type of humour but to those parties who have most cause to feel these periodical eruptions of glib-rich-quick methods of which the Kwangtung authorities seem to be enamoured it must have once again proved an eye-opener and emphasized the fact that it is easier for the Chinese authorities to enter into treaties than to observe the stipulations contained in them. Since the beginning of the world there have been many people who have been guilty of the downright perversion of truth but the true Celestial does it in his own inimitable way. The energetic official who at present presides over the destinies of South China is evidently a past master in the art of making a thing seemingly appear that which it is not. Did not a certain genius say "Live and learn"?

THE COLOWAN AFFAIR.

The outbreak of hostilities between the hordes of pirates infesting the country not very many miles from the Colony and detachments of Portuguese troops at Macao provided local residents with a lively topic of conversation and speculation was rife during the week as to what the final upshot of it all was going to be. I was glad to notice in the columns of the *Telegraph* that a truce had been declared a day or two ago, if not permanently, in any event for the time being; and that the Portuguese authorities had generally adopted a conciliatory attitude. For my own part, I would not care to see a greater amount of bloodshed than has been absolutely necessary for vital reasons. But what struck me very forcibly on first reading the news of this outrage was the fact that for a long time past almost every journal of any standing has been crowding itself hoarse over the question of what is popularly termed "China's Awakening." Such a thing as the awakening of China only exists in the minds of vivid impressionists and is used by those unscrupulous souls who are commonly known by the name of missionaries as a weapon whereby they find an outlet for their proselytizing propensities. The whole thing seems to me nothing more or less than a snare and a delusion, for surely there can be no awakening on the part of a nation whose representatives tear treaties into fragments and scatter the pieces to the winds and among whose people are included piratical bands who are bold enough to put into operation their murderous plans in the very heart of civilization, as it were. Of course, one must not forget the fact that the Middle Kingdom had lived in a state of civilisation at a time when her present-day superiors were barbarians by comparison but she has since jumped down from her exalted position to her present-day state. Until the strong man springs up to whom will be assigned the colossal task of lifting up the nation from the rut into which she has fallen, thus bringing about another turning-point in her career, this time for the better, I fear things will go on much the same as usual.

ENDLESS PRAYER CHAIN.

I notice that that screaming fable known as the "Endless Prayer Chain" with which we had recently been pestered, has spread to India. One lady complained that out of a large number of copies of the "Ancient Prayer" that had been sent to her three were directed to a alleged hand to her daughter and asked if something could be done to expose and extinguish the fraud. It is difficult to believe that any of the people who keep up the chain, really believed in the assurance of "some great joy on the ninth day," or that most of them are not practical jokers. At any rate the thing is a nuisance to the recipients, and, for what good it may do, we will repeat that the originator of the chain was either amusing himself or was himself half-jested. It seems superfluous to add that no Bishop of London ever made such a foolish and even blasphemous promise as the message accompanying the "Ancient Prayer" indicates.

PYTHON STREW.

To a recent home paper appears the news of a banquet, the bill of fare for which was to say the least of it, unusual, at which Prince Louis Bonaparte was the guest of honour. The banquet was given by a society called the Society of Acclimatization, one of the objects of which is the introduction into France of food not generally known there. The banquet took place at the Gare de Lyon. The bill of fare was:

Ostrich eggs omelette.
Stewed python.
Algerian tortoise.
Roast gazelle.
Porcupine in aspic.
Cold crow.
Anatolian.
Dated in salad.
Cactus salad.

For those who were hungry still roast beef and new potatoes were supplied. "Roast gazelle tastes like roast lamb" said one of the guests, but all the other dishes were peculiarly aspic, except the python, which tasted like last week's fish. It was eatable, however. The tortoise was like an only chicken which had been suffering from a bilious attack, and as for the porcupine in aspic he would rather have dined off the quills. Anatolian is a sort of spinach from Africa. Local hotel proprietors should take a leaf out of the book of the organizers of the above sumptuous repast. Python stew and Algerian tortoise would then perhaps become fashionable dishes on St. Andrew's Night, the haggis, of course, being given first place.

THE FLYING AGE.

Airship literature has already a vocabulary of its own, and sometimes it is to be read with the aid of a glossary of technical terms. There constantly crop up in accounts of flight, and it may be interesting to mention a few of them. The flying ground is called an aerodrome, though early writers used this for the flying machine itself. However, on the analogy of "hippodrome" it is now reserved for the ground. The places of the aeroplane are called aerofields. Anything flying by means of planes is an aeroplane; anything like a balloon is an aerostat. A biplane has two main planes, one over the other. A glider is an aeroplane without a motor. A gyration is a flying machine with rotating wings. A ballicopter has horizontal propellers, whose revolution gives the machine an upward motion. They are usually tilted to give a forward motion also. A monoplane has one or more pairs of wings arranged in the same plane. A multiplane has several planes one over the other. An orthopter has flapping wings. The French called an aeroplane *gare* a hanger, and this term is coming into general use.

QUAYL ONTO.

PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

LAST YEAR'S OUTBREAK.

The official account of the small outbreak of plague in Hongkong is contained in the medical reports just issued. It says:

There was a small outbreak of plague during the year, the total number of cases registered being 135 as compared with 1,073 in 1908, 240 in 1907 and 893 in 1906. Of these 135 cases 91 occurred in Kowloon and 44 in Hongkong. Thirty-one of the Kowloon cases occurred in Kowloon City—a native city of old rat-ridden dwellings which only came under British jurisdiction in 1899 and has not yet been rebuilt. The non-Chinese cases comprised 3 Indians, 1 Asiatic Portuguese and 1 Japanese, all resident in Kowloon, and 2 Japanese cases imported from Japan.

The deaths from plague numbered 108, including 4 non-Chinese deaths, so that the mortality among the non-Chinese was 57 per cent. and among the Chinese 81 per cent. Some 650 small bins have been fixed throughout the City and Kowloon and in the more important villages, for the reception of dead rats. These bins are one gallon drums with hinged covers and are fixed to telephone and lamp standards and filled two-thirds full of a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic cresote which they may catch or find dead on their premises into these bins. The bins are visited once daily in the cool weather and twice daily in the hot weather by rat-collectors (one for each health district) and the rats duly tickled and delivered at the Mortuary for classification and bacteriological examination.

When a plague-infected rat is found in one of these bins men are specially deputed to fill up all rat-runs in the houses adjoining such bin; rat poison is offered to all the neighbouring householders, and special attention is paid to the integrity of all gratings for the exclusion of rats from the houses.

In addition to the foregoing special measures rat poison and traps are distributed throughout the year to all householders on application, and the Chinese generally are encouraged to keep cats in their houses and godowns, while a special rat-poisoning campaign is instituted just before the onset of the usual epidemic season, i.e., during January, February and March. Throughout the year there is also a continuous house cleansing of native dwellings, with a view to the removal of all rubbish which may serve as nesting places for rats, while the floors and skirting are washed with a one per cent. solution of kerosene emulsion to destroy fleas and other vermin.

During the year 63,113 rats were caught or found dead in the City of Victoria and 16,321 in Kowloon. Those from the City were examined by the Government Bacteriologist at the Public Mortuary and those in Kowloon by Dr. Pearce, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, with the result that 399 of those from the City and 118 of those from Kowloon were found to be infected with plague. It is somewhat remarkable that throughout the whole year there was a marked preponderance of female over male rats, caught, the numbers for the City being 28,946 males and 31,677 females.

A JAPANESE GHOST STORY.

A curious ghost story comes from Yokosuka which seems to call for investigation by those interested in psychical research, reports the *Japan Chronicle*. It seems that one of the sailors at the torpedo-station at Nagaura has of late seen a mysterious figure every night, or rather morning. The apparition appeared regularly about two o'clock every morning, and in passing the sailor very remarkably ghost invariably saluted in approved military fashion. The figure used to disappear into the gunpowder magazine and soon reappear, again saluting the sailor as it passed on its way. This mysterious visitor was, of course, talked about among the sailors at the naval station, and a party of ten men, led by a petty officer, decided to be in wait for the shadowy visitor and endeavour to solve the mystery. Accordingly on the night of June 21, they hid themselves behind the sentry's box and awaited developments. About half-past one in the morning the ghost made his appearance as expected, and the bold sailors, all armed with stout clubs, sprang out from their hiding-place and began to belabour the figure with sturdy blows. Then a strange thing happened. The ghost changed from the semblance of a human being into that of a coil, and ran off into the woods, and the mystery remains, not only unsolved, but more mysterious than ever!

ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM CO.

SEVERE COMPETITION RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPRESSION.

The Amsterdam market has been somewhat adversely influenced by the publication of the report of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, which has not come up to expectations. The Board states that the joint production in the past year amounted to 1,453,390 tons, as against 1,204,132 tons in 1908. Competition has grown very severe, and consequently, low prices have ruled in a part of the year, which had a depressing influence on the combine's profits. Moreover, petroleum prices were abnormally low in Europe. The Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Petroleum and the Shell, to which the production of the various estates is entrusted, had therefore to lower its dividend from 17½ to 16½ per cent. The difference amounting to £1,800,000. The Royal Dutch board adds to this that most certainly this circumstance would have necessitated a lowering of the dividend on Royal Dutch shares were it not that, beginning with 1909, the directors are only entitled to 4 per cent. of the profits, instead of 8 per cent. (£600,000 Royal Dutch Petroleum shares having been given to them as compensation for this smaller distribution out of the profits).

DANISH ships in ports of the United Kingdom shall be exempt from the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, relating to life-saving appliances, on proof that they have complied with the Danish regulations on the subject.

COMMERCIAL.

July 16th, noon.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagars	7½
Anglo-Javas	Tis. 15
Anglo-Malays	28½
Balgowans	19
Batu Tigas	—
Berlams	—
Bukit Kajangs (pp.)	—
Bukit Rajabs	—
Caray Uniteds	25½ prem.
Castlefields	150½
Changkat Serdangs	14
Cheras	30
Damansaras	180½
Eastern Internationals	35½ prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenaglys	32½
Glenahills	—
Golcondos	13½
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	136½
Indragiris	52½
Inch Kenneths	—
Jonglondors	—
Kampongs	8½ prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	202½
Landrons (fully paid)	—
Manadros (ppd.)	—
Labus	—
Ledburys	90½
Liggies	62½
London Asiatics	16½
London Ventures	7½
Morlimags	—
Pajams	58
Pegohs	34½
Rubber Trusts	45½ prem.
Saggas	330½
Sandycrofts	53½
Sapongs	—
Senfelds	—
Sekongs	37½ prem.
Shelfords	7½
Singapore & Johores	518
Sumatra Paras	15½
Sungei Chohas	115½
Sungei Kapars	18½
Tandjongs	55½ prem.
Tangkahs	25½ prem.
Toerangs	5½ prem.
Ulu Rants	—
United Serdangs	138½
United-Singapores	52
United Sumatras	13½
United Langkats	—
Para Rubber	9½ per lb.

RUBBER DIVIDENDS.

A London wire states that the Edinburgh Company has declared an interim dividend of fifteen per cent.

The Cicely Rubber Estates Company pay a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 60 per cent, making 135 per cent for the year; and on the preference shares 6½ per cent, making 140 per cent for the year, and carries forward £5449.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 15th inst.:

Business has again been dull since we wrote last and in a few instances stocks have weakened, but on the whole the market has remained fairly steady.

Rubbers.—The market has ruled steady during the week with an undertone of strength. There seems to be more inclination to buy from London as we close. Para Fine Hard Rubber is quoted 10½ by cable.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in good demand and sales at 55½/56½ have taken place. London comes unchanged at 49½/50½. Subject to audit the Directors propose that the same dividend for the first half of the year be paid, viz. £2, that \$500,000 be placed to Reserve Fund, and about \$2,000,000 be carried forward. Nationals are still weak at 5½.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons continue on offer at 57½. Unions have been dealt in to a small extent at 58½, but shares are difficult to obtain at present price. North China remains firm with buyers at Tis. 115 and Yangtze at 1200.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are obtainable at 51½, while Hongkong Fires are steady at 53½.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have again received considerable attention and sales to some extent have taken place at 13½. Indo Chinas have been ruling dull and offers are wanted. They are nominally quoted at 50½. The price at home is unchanged, viz. £4 for the Preference and £2 for the Ordinary. Douglas Steamships have further receded and can now be had at 53½. China and Manilas are unchanged with sellers at 57. Shell Transports have been the medium of a large business and sales have been effected as high as 107½, but at the close the market is slightly easier and 107½ is the best price now obtainable. Star Ferries have changed hands at 52½ and the new shares at 54.

Refineries.—China Sugars remain firm at 300½, and a small business has been done forward on this basis. Luxors have not been dealt in but are obtainable at 52½.

Mining.—Rams are offering at 5½ and might be had at a slightly lower rate. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company are in demand at Tis. 10, after sales at the rate.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have again been sold at 55½ and also at 40½, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Kowloon Wharves seem to be out of favour at present and are offering at 45½. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves advanced to Tis. 120, but sales are also reported at Tis. 120.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are in some demand and have been placed at 500½ and 510½. Shanghai Lands have been sold to the North at Tis. 108. Hongkong Hotels are offering rather freely and 58½ would probably be accepted. West Point are inquired for at 58½. Hongkong Hotels have been dealt in at 510½. The new shares are still offering at 58½.

Cotton Mills.—Kwos have been sold at Tis. 120. Other Northern mills, according to latest mail advices, are as follows:—Internationals Tis. 50, Lau Kung Mows Tis. 70, and 80y Chees Tis. 240. Hongkong Cottons are wanted at 55 after sales.

Miscellaneous.—Green Islands have been forced on the market, and a fairly large business has been transacted. Sales as low as 50½ have taken place. The market has, however, since strengthened and 55½ is now obtainable. China Providents are on offer at 5½. Hongkong Electric have been dealt in at 510. China Lights are offering at 5½. Ropes continue in demand at 320½. Dairy Farms are asked for at 4½, but nothing under 5½ is obtainable. Watsons are discharged with buyers at 60½. Ice has been sold at 140. China Borneos have found buyers at 5½ and more shares can be placed. Peak Tjams are on offer at 34½ and new shares at 50½. Powells have dropped to 52½. Lungkays are quoted in the North at Tis. 1430 and Sumatras Tis. 185.

Rubbers.—Singapore shows no improvement but a fair business has been transacted with London in sterling stocks. United Sumatras have gone to London at 13½ and Sumatra Paras at 13½ and later at 14½. Toerangs have changed hands locally at 2½ and 2½ premium. Anglo Malays have been sold at 28½ and Tangkabs at 27½ and 27½ premium, but close rather stronger. United Serdangs have gone to London at 13½ and are wanted at the improved rate of 136½. Linggies have been sold at 61½ and Batu Tigas at 115½. London Ventures have been in good request and as high as 7½ has been paid. Singapore stocks have been neglected, but there is a small demand for Sandycrofts and Pegohs at recent quotations. Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1½/7½ on demand and the T.T. rate on Shanghai is 74½.

INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

DR. F. T. KEY'S REPORT.

Dr. F. T. Key, health officer of the port, makes an interesting report on the work of his department for the past year. He writes on the inspection of emigrants as follows:—

The emigrants pass in single file, and those who appear to be suffering from any communicable disease, and those physically unfit for labour are stopped and sent ashore. This examination at best can only be a superficial one, but yet sufficient to detect febrile conditions, skin diseases, eye diseases, physical debility, and the more pronounced symptoms which make themselves evident in beriberi, syphilis, and tuberculosis.

This is an important part of the Health Officer's duties, and consists in the medical examination of all emigrants leaving the port of Hongkong. They must on board a few hours prior to the sailing of the ship, provided with their tickets, and in the case of assisted emigrants, women, and children, with photographs as well.

In this work the Harbour Office and the Registrar General's Department send representatives who check the tickets and examine the photographs so as to prevent any substitution or kidnapping of children.

Emigrants for the American ports, Mexico and British Columbia, are previously examined on board the bulk of the Disinfecting Bureau, where they receive a bath, have their temperatures taken, and their clothing and baggage thoroughly disinfected; they then embark and undergo a final examination before sailing.

The total number of emigrants passed during the year amounted to 76,430, of these 48,016 were for the Straits Settlements, while the remaining 28,414 were for San Francisco, British Columbia, Honolulu, Mexico, and other ports.

The monthly figures reached their maximum in the month of April, when 9,121 left the Colony.

One thousand five hundred and ninety-two Filipino labourers arrived in Hongkong during the latter half of the year, and were transhipped by the Pacific Mail steamers in batches twice monthly. These men are under contract to work for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Thus the figures for Honolulu show a marked increase over those of last year, being 1,831 as compared with 30.

The total numbers rejected during the year amounted to 913.

KING MANUEL AND ENGLAND.

Lisbon, 15th June.

At the special session of the Geographical Society, which took place at Lisbon to-day, a striking tribute was paid to the memory of the late King Edward.

The proceedings were attended by King Manuel, Queen Amelia, and the Duke of Oporto, as well as by members of the Portuguese Ministry, representatives of the Corps Diplomatique, and notable personages in fashionable society.

King Manuel delivered a brilliant speech, in the course of which he not only spoke in eulogy of the beloved monarch who recently passed away, but also extolled the characteristics of the British nation. His Majesty emphasised how well he remembered the kind reception which was accorded him when he visited England, and, in conclusion, he expressed the confident hope that King George would be a loyal friend and trustworthy ally, as was King Edward.

His Majesty telegraphed to King George expressing the sentiments of the meeting—Exchange Telegraph Company.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

DURING Mr. J. R. M. SMITH'S absence on leave Mr. N. J. STABB has been appointed ACTING CHIEF MANAGER. G. BALLOU, Chairman of the Court of Directors, Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [490]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "LENNOX," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [491]

LAST NIGHT! THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

To-night! To-night!!

Don't Forget LAST MATINEE: TO-DAY, at 4 p.m.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, at 9.30 p.m. Hongkong, 16th July, 1910. [479]

NEW CHINESE COINS.

PLAIN AND UNATTRACTIVE.

It is rather disappointing to find that the new Chinese silver coins are plain and unattractive, for the appearance of a coin has much to do with its popularity, writes the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*. The few sets that have been issued were nicely set in plush boxes, but even in such favourable circumstances, with the glitter of newness to set them off, they failed to win approval from the Chinese. There is, however, one point about the subsidiary coins that arouses confidence and dispels misgivings in regard to their relative values. It is the fact that they are marked clearly 1 dollar, 1/2 dollar and 1/10 dollar, which is a simple expedient to overcome temptation to discount. The copper and nickel coins may be expected at any time, and, if the Ta-Ching Government Bank is not unduly optimistic, there will be a steady stream of the new coins going into circulation by the end of this month.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 16th July.

Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 19th July.

Sanitary Board meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Quo Vadis CIGARETTES.

OF EXQUISITE AROMA AND SUPERB FLAVOUR.

The Tobacco for each Cigarette is specially selected, and the least particle of dust carefully removed. It is then rolled and wrapped in PURE RICE PAPER, thus making the Cigarette absolutely harmless to the throat.

Price \$3.00 per 100 from

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 135.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

Intimations.

KIDNEYS.

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP'S

KIDNEYS

at 60 cents per doz.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

The "ASAHI" Brewery is situated near the "SUITA SPRINGS." These Calibrated waters are used in the manufacture of our beer.

Purity guaranteed.

Note Price List—

"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO"

Beer.

per case 4 doz, 4th

\$12.00

per case 6 doz, 4th

\$18.00

(To be obtained at all Retailers.)

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Products for Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910. [49]

HEAD OFFICE—No. 83, Des Voeux Road West. TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, SAW MILL OWNERS, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS TO H.B.M. Naval and Military Authorities.

I HAVE always on hand large stock of L.L. American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon Pine, Teak, Yucca, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar, Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions. Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms.

Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI, Managing Director. Hongkong, 16th January, 1910. [479]

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE R. M. S. P. O.'s Steamship

"OARMARTHENSIRE," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th instant, at 6 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godown, where they will be examined at 9.30 a.m. on 19th instant. No claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godown nor will they be recognized if not presented within 10 days of the vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910. [486]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [487]

ROBBERS' RETAINS.

	May	June	Total
Allagar	3,102	3,500	14,190
Alor Poeng	1,873		3,030
Alma	600	700	1,300
Anglo Malay	47,953	47,822	298,765
Ayer Kuning			833
Ayer Molek	1,882		5,077
Ayer Panas		500	900
Balugawa	9,778	9,175	19,057
Batu Tiga	1,716	1,048	9,074
Batu Caves	12,256	13,034	16,077
Batu Tige	6,622		29,802
Beriam	9,750		51,838
Beverly	8,043		40,302
Bikam	785	1,076	8,871
Bukit Kajang	3,824	4,293	17,054
Bukit Rajah	30,700		197,083
Bukit Lintang	3,320	3,800	12,470
Bukit Timah	313	779	642
Carey United	17,000	11,800	91,050
Casfield	3,030		14,042
Changkat Serdang	3,003	3,320	45,923
Changkat Salak	901	950	2,301
Cicely	17,000		49,671
Consolidated Malay	20,913		110,942
Caledonia	17,687	21,000	69,447
Damansara	27,863	27,911	33,773
Edinburgh	6,400		29,150
Federated (S'g'or)	10,127		49,028
F.M.S. Rubber	31,870		291,577
Gedong	13,500	14,600	52,100
Glenahly	1,621	1,853	9,703
Glenahly	3,120	3,807	15,102
Golden Hope	5,877	2,955	27,016
Goldcoast	12,705		58,334
Harpden	6,800		24,930
Heaswood	907	902	1,809
High & Lowland	33,643	37,471	249,557
Ish Kandi	14,428	13,331	77,063
Jagr	6,672		25,272
Jebong	18,500		82,540
Kapar Para			36,985
Kamuning	7,171	7,051	101,857
Kempay			9,705
Kepang	2,750		10,334
Kota Tinggi	680		1,840
Kuala Klang	2,013		8,677
Krian Rub. Est.	2,870		11,053
Kuala Lumpur	38,500	45,200	256,610
Labu	17,185	19,134	89,538
Laudon	37,178	37,793	281,721
Leabury	9,609	9,544	52,007
Linggi	61,500	63,000	365,000
London Asiatic	12,556	12,550	1,058
Malacca Plant	21,000		116,203
Manton	1,761	1,913	5,401
North Hemlock	1,180		39,789
Nova Scotia	2,480	10,100	34,030
Pajm	2,400	3,000	9,050
Pataling	27,057	27,448	151,749
Pegoh	3,101	3,570	18,116
Perak Plant	10,250		47,540
Port Dickson	610		2,888
Raddia		1,027	1,017
Rambia	671		4,152
Riba Rubber	5,613	4,994	29,631
Rubana	10,000	17,500	55,720
Ratani	1,400		5,120
Ribar Growers Assn	2,404	3,038	15,187
Sangat	6,005	7,000	33,025
Selaba	5,786	5,586	26,320
Sungai Choh	3,930	4,010	21,880
Sungai Kapar	14,500		83,800
Sandycroft	5,301	6,785	29,743
Seaford	14,374		74,422
Selamang	32,170		158,152
Seremban	31,116	34,081	176,670
Sensawang	6,000	5,773	25,076
Shelford	6,700		28,200
Spora & Johore	10,056	11,875	51,066

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs from the latter by 11 months.]

This summary is prepared for the purpose of giving a general idea of the business of the year, and is not intended to be a complete statement of the accounts.

It will be seen that the business of the year has been a very successful one, and that the company has been able to maintain its position as the largest and most successful rubber plantation company in the world.

The company has been able to maintain its position as the largest and most successful rubber plantation company in the world, and has been able to do so by the most efficient management and the most successful business policy.

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COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/9 1/2
Do demand	1/9 1/2
Do 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2/4 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	43 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/2 1/2
India T.T.	1/2 1/2
Do demand	1/2 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	74 1/2
1000—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
1000—Bank T.T.	74 1/2

Buying.

1 month's sight L/C	1/9 1/2
3 months' sight L/C	1/9 1/2
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York	43 1/2
4 months' sight do	43 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10
1 month's sight do	1/10
6 months' sight do	1/10
10 days' sight Germany	2/4 1/2
100 Silver	35 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
1000—Bank T.T.	3 1/2

SHIPPING AND MALES.

MAILS DUE.

American (Nippon Maru) 19th inst.	English (Atsuta) 21st inst. 6 a.m.
Indian (Latsang) 20th inst.	American (Siberia) 21st inst.
American (Siberia) 21st inst.	American (China) 21st inst.
American (Manchuria) 21st inst.	

The a.s. Zafiro left Manila on 16th inst., and is due here on 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru is due to arrive at Hongkong on 19th inst., at 6 a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Kishi, which left here on 15th inst., at 3 p.m., arrived at Shanghai on 16th inst., at 10 p.m.

The E. & A. s.s. Empire left Thursday Island on 14th inst., for Timor, Manila, and this port; she is due at Manila on 23rd inst.

The P. M. S. Co.'s s.s. Siberia sailed from Yokohama on 15th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on 20th inst.

The P. & A. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Hercules sailed from Portland on 14th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at this port on 16th inst.

The P. & A. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Harbin left from Portland en route to Hongkong, arrived at Yokohama on 15th inst., and is due here on 20th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Araya left Singapore for this port on 16th inst., at 6 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 21st inst., at 6 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

On the 16th at 12.05 p.m. The barometer has fallen slightly on the N.E. coast of China, and risen moderately on the E. coast. The shallow depression appears to be lying over the Yellow Sea.

Pressure has increased moderately to slightly over Japan, Tongking, S.W. China and the Philippines. It is high over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Philippines, and relatively low to the South of the Loochoos.

Moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate W. and S.W. winds along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending 11 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, W. and S.W. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, Variable winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo, same as No. 1.

4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Waiwan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Shantung Br. s.s. 1,000, H. Oldmann, 16th July—Hobart 15th July Gen.—B. & S.

Havill Fr. s.s. 650, J. Camier, 16th July—Halifax, Pakenham and Halibut 16th July Gen. and Mail—A. R. Marry.

Lennox Br. s.s. 3,361, D. Reid, 16th July—Liverpool 4th June Gen.—D. & Co.

Glenafloch Br. s.s. 1,434, J. Mason, 16th July—Singapore 10th July Gen.—Joo Tak Sing.

Kwong Sang Br. s.s. 1,428, Bickard, 16th July—Canton 15th July Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Anhui Br. s.s. 1,800, J. B. Harris, 16th July—Canton 15th July Gen.—B. & S.

Omura Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,780, Yamaguchi, 16th July—Port Arthur 10th July Gen.—M. B. Co.

Pompey, Am. s.s. 1,600, James D. Linnet, 16th July—Civile 12th July Gen.—American Government.

Clearances at the Harbour Office

Lander, Schief, for Swatow.

Lander, for Shanghai.

Chin, for Hongkong.

Amoy, for Hongkong.

Amoy, for Hongkong.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIS & Co. Connected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	RETURN AT CLOSING QUOTATION LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$2,024,918	2 1/2% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 2 1/2% = \$15.11	5 %	\$500 buyers 269 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	90,015	27	26	\$4,000	\$30,552	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,100,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	175 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	215	21	Tls. 225,000	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	14,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$287,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$840 sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$77,627	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$200 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$113 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$155
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$17,743	Dr. \$3,717	\$4% for 1908	...	\$7 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	Nil.	\$1 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$28 1/2 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$507,500	\$29,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	8 %	\$32 1/2 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	25	25	\$10,000	243,755	\$6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 2 1/2% = \$3.15	...	\$65 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	25	25	\$10,000	243,755	3rd int. of 2 1/2% per share (Coups No. 13) making in all 4 1/2% for 1908 & interim of 1 1/2% for 1909	5 %	203 1/2 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$100,000	243,755	A dividend of 7 % for year ending 30.4.1910	4 1/2 %	\$24 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$10,000	12,159	A bonus of 5 %	...	\$14 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	Dr. \$4,000	\$10 per share for 1909	6 %	\$168
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,811	\$3 for 1897	...	\$26 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,125,000	Tls. 6.02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	...	Tls. 82 1/2 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	\$25,000	24,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	9 %	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year	...	Pa. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	4 1/2	18 1/2	\$4,778	none	\$1 per share 15th dividend	5 %	\$7 1/2 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	none	none	Final of Gold \$4.65 for 1909 to all G \$1.15	...	41 1/2
Docks, Wharves & Godowns	18,000	\$2 1/2	\$2 1/2	\$25,775	Dr. \$8,450	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$20
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	60,000	\$5 1/2	\$5 1/2	\$550,000	\$204,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$55 s. and 24.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000	\$53,785	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	\$50 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 6 in all 0 1/2 9/10	6 1/2 %	Tls. 77 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 607,457	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 120
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.07	8 %	Tls. 101 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,000	\$4,041	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new shares	8 %	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000	\$1,277	\$2.50 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2 %	\$100 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000	\$2,777	Final of \$ 1/2 making \$7 for year end. 31.12.09	7 %	\$10 1/2 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$5,471	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$8 1/2 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	none	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$33 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,525,045	Tls. 6,000	Final of 6 % bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 100
West Point Building Company, Limited	78,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 30,000	21,058	Final of \$1.20 making in all 3.80 per share for 1909	24 1/2 %	\$28 buyers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.12.09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 122 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 40,000	\$3,352	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	8 %	\$5
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 4,372	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 31.9.09	12 %	Tls. 57 1/2
Luen-ying-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,372	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 70
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 400	Tls. 400	Tls. 21,178	Tls. 21,178	Tls. 25 for 1907	10 %	Tls. 240
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	\$1,500	2,648	15 % per share for 1908	6 %	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$10,000	2,648	60 cents for 1909	...	\$9 1/2 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$1,128	10 cents for year ended 31.12.06	...	\$1.1 sellers
Do. Do. (Special shares)	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$100,000	12,502	80 cents for 1909	9 %	\$8 1/2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	6 1/2 %	\$10 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$10,000	\$4,390	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$6 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$670	74 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$14 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,702	Final dividend of \$1.30 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$10
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$7,516	Final of \$8 for 1909	6 %	\$140 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$40,000	\$5,170	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	9 %	\$21 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 116,682	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1909	5 %	Tls. 1,250
Maatschappij of Mijn. Bosch en Landbouwerij in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$30,000	\$3,014	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 2 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.6.09	5 1/2 %	\$14 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 12,640	None	...	\$16.50 sellers
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	Pa. 12,640	None	...	\$16 buyers
Philippine Colon Way, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 14,810	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	2 %	Tls. 240 sellers
Shanghai-Sumai Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 75,000	none	First year	...	\$55 sellers
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,300	Benefit shares	25	none	none	None	...	Hkong currency
South China Maritime Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$11,000	None	...	\$26 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	none	\$27,66	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	15 %	\$5 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$46,000	\$348	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 %	\$7
United Assurance Oriental Agency, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$5	none	none	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	5 %	\$12 1/2 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,041	25 cents for 1909	11 %	\$5 sellers ex div.
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$5,000	\$2,612	None	...	\$6 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	none	\$782	None	...	\$3 1/2 sellers

Intimations

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DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL \$1,000,000



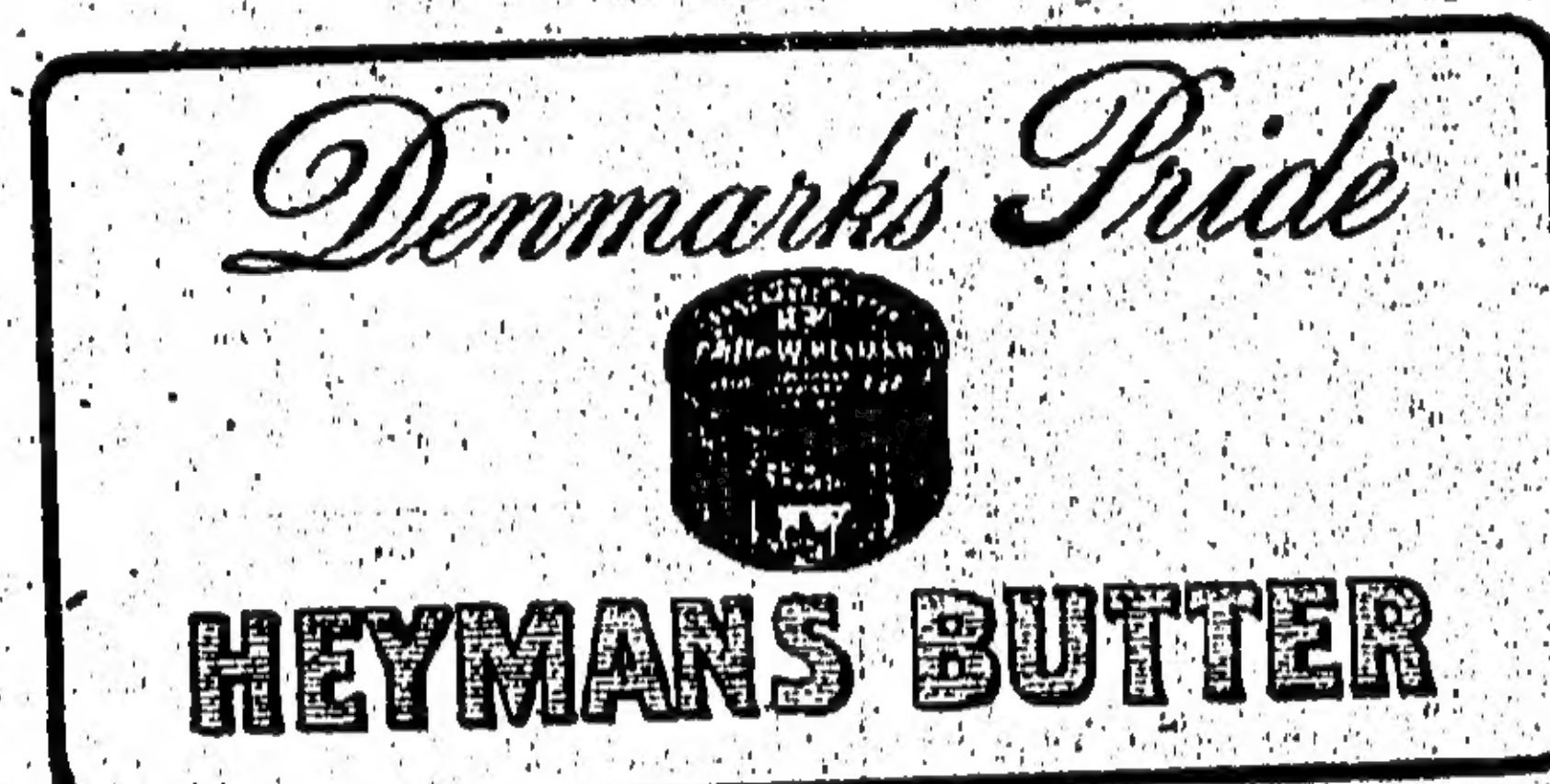
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FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
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EVERY KIND OF
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ALWAYS IN STOCK
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REASONABLE PRICES
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LEIGHTON HILL ROAD,
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

Established a SHOEING FORGE at
Leighton Hill Road where Horses and
Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED
SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement.
Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners' instructions.

PRICES:
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\$2 per animal.
At Kowloon, \$3 per animal.
A. TOO STABLE,
Leighton Hill Road,
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910.

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON
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